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MBFR DELEGATE URGES 'PRACTICAL MEASURES'

LD111906 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Mar, TASS -- Ambassador Molitor, the head of the Luxembourg delegation, spoke today at a plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. He passed over in silence the joint draft agreement submitted by socialist countries.

Speaking at a press conference today, a spokesman of the Soviet delegation emphasized that this is indicative of the lack of readiness on the part of the West to discuss in a business-like manner the socialist states' document.

Possibly, the NATO headquarters would like to continue to regard the Vienna negotiations as a certain discussion club where endless deliberations are under way but no decisions are made, he said. Apparently the socialist countries' proposal to start at last formulating the text of a first agreement and the concrete draft [of] such agreement submitted by them have placed the advocates of fruitless discussions in a difficult position.

For they should answer whether they are for the agreement or against it, for a reduction of the armed forces and armaments or against it. But there has been no businesslike and constructive reply on that score on the part of the West up to now.

At present even in the West objective observers admit that the draft agreement submitted by Poland on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is of really all-embracing, well-considered and compromise character: It reflects the main ideas that have been expressed during the negotiations by both the Eastern and Western sides. But time does not wait. The dangerous military confrontation in the centre of Europe calls for the adoption of immediate practical measures to reduce and limit military potentials, the Soviet delegation's spokesman stressed. This equally meets the interests of both East and West. It is possible to implement such measures only on the basis of a mutually acceptable arrangement. This is precisely what the socialist states' initiative is directed to.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA COMMENTS ON INF ISSUES

PM111115 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Vadim Nekrasov "International Review": "Lasting Security for Europe"]

[Text] Throughout the many centuries of its history, Europe has perhaps never lived through a period as crucial and decisive for its future -- and not only for its own future -- as the present one. On the surface, it would appear to be a matter of a decision that is a relatively modest one in worldwide terms, namely, will about 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles be deployed on European territory or not. For the peoples of the old world, who have seen so many battles and so much fighting in the past and who bore the brunt of World War II, military preparations would not, apparently, be a new experience. But it is not fortuitous that the question of the new American weapons is at the center of European international relations and is the focal point of the political struggle that has been developing on the continent over the past few years.

The issue is not simply one of new weapons systems but of the possibility of beginning a new round of the nuclear arms race, which would be fraught with the threat of destruction of entire peoples and with unforeseeable consequences for the world as a whole. The very fact of the appearance on the territory of certain West European countries of Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles designed to deliver a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community in a matter of minutes, would already appear to have created an unstable situation which is in danger of getting out of control, for it is precisely in Europe -- the focal point of the relaxation of tension -- that the Washington militarists would like to kindle the bonfire of a thermonuclear conflict by deploying their new missiles.

Receiving representatives of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Nuclear Disarmament recently, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that never since the end of World War II has the situation been as serious as it was today. These words of his have been quoted in the press throughout the world. People have seen them as an authoritative confirmation of their own anxieties. Fears for the future are stirring millions of people in Western Europe into participation in antiwar demonstrations. The wave of protests is spreading across the Atlantic Ocean. Opposition to the militarists' plans is growing.

It is also growing within circles of sober-minded West European politicians. It is not fortuitous that the White House's intentions to wreck the current meeting of representatives of states participating in the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe on the pretext of the events in Poland are encountering opposition from a number of Western states, including NATO members. West European leaders do not want to reject or are frightened of rejecting the proposal currently being discussed in Madrid for convening a conference on confidence-building security and disarmament measures in Europe -- the policy of detente has become too firmly rooted on the European Continent for it to be possible to ignore these measures.

General awareness of the decisive role being played by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the struggle against the dangerous designs of those who would like to kindle a new military conflagration has become firmly established around the world. Our party and the Soviet state are pursuing a policy of active defense of peace against attempts on it by nuclear maniacs -- a policy of strengthening international security -- assertively and with a constructive initiative. One of the important achievements of our country in recent times has been the fact that it has been possible to start talks with the United States on the question of intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe.

At the present time the international community is engaged in animated discussion of the Soviet Union's position at these talks, a position that was explained by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the meeting with representatives of the Socialist International and subsequently elaborated upon in the concrete proposals put forward by the Soviet side at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Noting that because of the United States' obvious unwillingness to seek a basis for a mutually acceptable accord the first stage of the Geneva talks is inspiring a certain degree of wariness, L.I. Brezhnev stressed the constructive nature of the Soviet Union's position. "We are ready," he said, "to turn this into appropriate agreements or, as a beginning into a general statement of principle by the sides at any time." These words contain the key to solving the problems facing the participants in the Geneva talks, for when participants in talks come up against complex problems it is often extraordinarily useful if an agreement was reached in the beginning on the fundamental parameters of any future accord. As is well known, such agreements on principles preceded the concrete drafting of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) and certain other important agreements. They facilitated fruitful discussion because they acted as a safeguard against going astray in the labyrinths of possible variants or mutual misunderstanding, as well as against mercenary calculations aimed at securing unilateral advantages.

At the moment Soviet proposals relating to just such a general statement of principle are lying on the negotiating table at the Soviet-American talks. The USSR is proposing that the participants come to an understanding that a future agreement in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security should take account of all nuclear weapons with a range of 1,000 km or more that are deployed in Europe and its contiguous waters or are intended for use in Europe. In the opinion of the Soviet Union the agreement should provide for a reduction of these weapons to a figure of 300 on each side (bearing in mind the fact that each side has about 1,000 of these weapons at present), by the end of 1980, with the establishment of an interim level of 600 by the end of 1985.

Each side will decide for itself which particular weapons it is going to reduce, within the limits of the agreed levels, and will have the right to replace and update the remaining weapons on the basis of a supplementary accord. The main methods of reduction would be the destruction of medium-range weapons, whcih does not preclude the possibility of pulling some of them back to beyond an agreed line.

In accordance with the Soviet initiatives, provisions relating to monitoring the implementation of commitments undertaken should be elaborated. The sides will refrain from making quantitative or qualitative changes to armaments already deployed and would refrain from deploying new medium-range nuclear systems in Europe for the duration of the talks. As a gesture of good will, the Soviet Union would be prepared to unilaterally reduce a certain propoertion of the relevant weapons deployed in the European part of the country, thereby moving, in "advance," as it were, to the lower level that would result from the talks.

In this way the Soviet initiative relating to the earliest possible elaboration of a joint document laying down the parameters of a future agreement at the Geneva talks is of an all-encompassing nature. It leaves no loopholes for any efforts to circumvent the vitally important principle of equality and identical security and therefore accords with the interests of all sides. Lastly, it is entirely practicable, as it does not require any control measures that would infronge upon the sovereign rights of the participants. Reaching an understanding as soon as possible would provide secure reference points for further fruitful work and would invest that work with a purposeful and concrete character.

The Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe have now reached the crucial stage where both sides must display the will and desire to bring the dialogue they have embarked upon to a conclusion with weighty political results. The Soviet Union is making it vividly clear that it possesses such a will and desire.

"The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the achievement of weighty constructive decisions at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, currently under way in Geneva," A.N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed in an interview with the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN. "However, the stance taken by the United States with regard to the talks does not inspire optimism. The 'zero' option put forward by the United States is a zero option in name only. In reality, since it is designed either for the implementation of the NATO plan for so-called "arms upgrading" or for the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union -- which in fact amount to the same thing -- its purpose is to upset the existing military balance in Europe and, indeed, on a worldwide scale in an attempt to secure a superiority of forces for the United States."

It is noteworthy that the so-called "zero option" proposed by the Reagan administration as the American position at the Geneva talks is being categorically rejected by increasingly broad sections of the public in Western Europe. They rightly see it as a screen for the implementation of decisions relating to stepping up preparations for a "limited" nuclear war by means of further oversaturation of the European "theater of military operations" with nuclear weapons from across the ocean.

Increasingly loud and imperative demands that Washington abandon its futile efforts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union are being heard. "American leaders," G. Kennan, a well-known public figure in the United States, says, "must understand two important circumstances: First, in our relations with the Soviet Union there is no problem of more importance than that of preventing a nuclear war or one that would justify the use of nuclear weapons and secondly, any use of nuclear weapons in combat conditions presupposes the possibility -- even the high probability -- of escalation leading to a general nuclear catastrophe."

The search for a negotiated solution to the question of the fate of the world as a whole on the basis of honest dialogue and with full account being taken of the legitimate interests of the security of the sides is the urgent requirement of our times.

TAROV SAYS NATO MISREPRESENTING USSR INF STANCE

PM121109 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 9 signed to press 25 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by S. Tarov: "For Honest Talks and Substantial Results"]

[Text] Whatever propagandist tricks Washington resorts to, one fact remains: U.S. ruling circles are stepping up their course of dangerous militarism, the buildup of arsenals of weapons of mass destruction and the preparation of agressive war. They are mobilizing every means to disrupt strategic parity and attain the superiority of U.S. forces over the USSR and of NATO over the Warsaw Pact. Two paths are used for this -- the race in nuclear, neutron, chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction; and the path of diplomatic talks with a view to imposing on the Soviet Union decisions giving the United States blatant advantages, to the detriment of the socialist countries' security.

To safeguard Europe from the pernicious consequences of the nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union has, since October 1979, submitted constructive proposals taking into account the West European states' concern at the development of the situation in Europe. At the time, in Berlin, L.I. Brezhnev expressed the readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the Western regions of the Soviet Union if no additional U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons were deployed in West Europe. The NATO countries responded in December of the same year with a completely opposite decision -- to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles.

In November 1981 the Soviet Union announced its readiness for a substantial reduction in the number of missiles on both sides if the plans for the deployment of the new U.S. missiles were dropped. The USSR has dispelled the unfounded fears regarding the buildup of Soviet missiles by suggesting that a moratorium be imposed on the deployment of missiles by both sides for the duration of the talks. NATO rejected the moratorium, using the phony argument that this would enshrine USSR "superiority," although no arguments were advanced to confirm this allegation.

On 4 February Washington alluringly announced that the United States was submitting in Geneva a draft treaty based on the so-called "zero option." It provides for the complete dismantling of all Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for the renunciation of the U.S. plans to deploy 572 new missiles, but unconditionally retains the powerful U.S. forward-based offensive weapons and completely excludes the British and French nuclear forces from the West's overall strategic arsenal. It is clear that this policy contains no hint of the principle of parity and equal security and consequently contains no tangible realism. Surely the USSR cannot agree to a "zero option" whereby Soviet missiles would be scrapped while 700 U.S. aircraft alone -- aircraft carrying nuclear death -- would continue to threaten to penetrate Soviet territory to a depth of 1,000 km and more? As L.I. Brezhnev noted, you cannot possibly call this proposal serious. The United States would like thus to acquire the military advantages in strategic armaments which it was unable to achieve at the SALT talks.

Counter to the U.S. designs, the Soviet Union has advanced a new proposal providing a good basis for elaborating with the United States a mutually acceptable accord. The agreement would cover and take into account all medium-range nuclear armaments deployed on European territory and adjacent waters or designed for use in Europe. A gradual reduction is planned in the present number of these weapons to 600 by the end of 1985 and to 300 by the end of 1990. The proposal provides mainly for the dismantling of the reduced armaments, but this does not rule out the possibility of some armaments being withdrawn to agreed positions. For the duration of the talks the sides would refrain from deploying new nuclear armaments and freeze qualitatively and quantitatively the existing armaments in the region.

The gravity of the issue raised at the talks in Geneva would seem to require a thoughtful examination of the new Soviet initiative. However, the Western reply was made very hastily: In Brussels on 12 February the NATO special consultative group on nuclear arms control under the chairmanship of U.S. State Department bureau director Burt rejected the Soviet proposal out of hand and reaffirmed the U.S. view of the notorious "zero option," whose untenability has already been entirely proven.

The NATO bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES reported 19 February that the United States, supported by its allies, considers the dismantling of all Soviet medium-range missiles and the nonexistent U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles (as though it were possible to destroy what does not actually exist) to be the ideal solution to the problem. This proposal allegedly gives no one an advantage, the participants in the Brussels session seriously claim. Here they completely sidestep the question of the powerful U.S. forward-based weapons as though they did not exist.

The Western side, in praising the U.S. stance with all its might, did not hesitate to grossly distort the Soviet proposal. For instance, it is alleged that it provides for the deployment and even the buildup of SS-20 missiles outside the European part of the USSR and that Moscow will not talk of dismantling a single such missile, and that it does not include Soviet aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons. Who are these lies aimed at? The Soviet Union has frequently stressed that what should be discussed is the reduction of the 986 Western medium-range weapons and the 975 similar Soviet armaments, including 496 ground-launched missiles, 18 sea-launched missiles and 461 bombers. The USSR's proposal clearly states that "the main method of reducing medium-range armaments will be their dismantling," and if any proportion of the armaments is withdrawn, then it will be to borders agreed during the talks. That is the natural way of putting the matter if you bear in mind the interests of the security of the USSR, which has not only European borders but borders in the east which also require safeguarding, including against the threat of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has the right to include in the Western side's score the British and French nuclear forces, which is disputed by NATO officials. After all, it is absurd to suppose that the USSR would enshrine in a treaty any inequality, and yet it is precisely that which the United States is seeking from it since the British and French nuclear forces are a component of the West's strategic arsenal.

The members of the NATO group also are trying deliberately to mislead the public when they allege that the Soviet proposal does not cover all the components of medium-range armaments. In actual fact, our proposal clearly states that "the agreement should cover and take into account all medium-range nuclear armaments -- that is, armaments with a range (combat radius) of 1,000 km or more." The ultimate goals of Soviet policy, which is allegedly interested not in eliminating sources of nuclear threat but squeezing the United States out of Europe and establishing its own political dominance there, are interpreted in a spirit of primitive anticommunist propaganda. As we can see, the United States and its NATO allies, in failing to assess entirely seriously the Soviet proposal, have struck a false propagandist note.

The Soviet Union adheres to a principled approach toward the solution of the burning problems of the present day. It advocates the search for a solution to problems at the conference table so that no one's security is infringed and the level of military antagonism in Europe is reduced.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON PROGRESS AT DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD111432 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- The successes of world socialism, the growth of the prestige and influence of the USSR and of the other socialist states, which have always been and remain the main foundation of peace on Earth, give no rest to the forces of international imperialism and reaction."

The Soviet INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] monthly points out in its March issue. The militaristic circles of the imperialist states have taken course for building-up international tensions and whipping up the arms race, although history has time and again proved that this policy bears no promise. In this the journal sees the main cause why the disarmament committee in Geneva has been recently marking time. "The USA and some of its NATO allies", the article points out, "participate in work of the committee by no means for businesslike talks. In an attempt to sidetrack the committee from its immediate objectives, they impose on it a debate on issues which have nothing to do with its activities, draw into long and fruitless procedural discussions, etc."

Stressing that the USSR has repeatedly reaffirmed in practice its interest in ensuring the progress of detente in the military field, the journal draws attention to the fact that the American strategists do not conceal their hope for the possibility of launching the first "disarming strike" against the USSR and propagates the doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war.

"In the tense international situation, which has emerged through the fault of the imperialist states," the journal points out, "it is necessary to make every effort in order to ensure peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems," The way to the resolution of this objective lies through talks on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, rather than elaboration of aggressive doctrines "substantiating" nuclear war. The dangerous line of the opponents of a dialogue must be countered by a united front of all forces, which have a stake in preserving peace and strengthening international security.

VIKTOROV VIEWS GENEVA DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

LD120814 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS -- Comparing the Soviet plan of nuclear disarmament of Europe with the so-called "zero option" of President Reagan, international news analysts point out that the USSR demonstrated the desire to lend a purposeful and constructive character to the Geneva negotiations, made a major step towards solution of one of the acutest problems of the present, Pavel Viktorov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA.

In the West, he stresses, they do not stop even at direct distortion of the USSR's stand. The cause of worry of the initiators of the arms race is that the proposal, put forward by the Soviet Union, is of a great attraction for the peoples. Therefore, those gentlemen are trying to present things in a way as if the Soviet proposal envisages reduction of Soviet and American ground-based missiles only, and does not apply to medium-range air and naval systems. "A conclusion is made at will that the USSR, as they say, intending to have up to 300 'SS-20' missiles, decided to come to terms with Washington behind the West Europeans' backs and is ready, contrary to their interests, to agree to deployment in Europe of American 'Pershing-2' missiles." "Such an interpretation of the Soviet stand is at variance with reality."

In the article it is said that the progressive public, all those who realize the danger of a further arms race, are indignant at attempts of distorting the Soviet peace initiatives. These attempts show that the stand of the United States at the current Geneva negotiations is deliberately directed not at attaining an agreement but has quite an opposite aim. "Seemingly, the White House needs the negotiations only for pacifying the peoples who are protesting against the build-up of the already exceedingly high level of nuclear confrontation in the European Continent, for using the dialogue in Geneva as a screen for furthering the plans of 'rearmament' of NATO which are very dangerous to the cause of peace -- deployment of about 600 American medium-range missiles in Europe."

As was noted by Leonid Brezhnev, answering a letter of the Australian organization which advocates international cooperation and disarmament, the author stresses, attainment of a fast and constructive result at the negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is the task of global significance, since a nuclear conflict on this continent would inevitably grow into a world-wide conflict.

GENEVA TALKS DELEGATES DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD112252 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 11 Mar, TASS -- Guided by the desire to withdraw chemical weapons of mass annihilation from the military arsenals, the countries of the socialist community taking part in the work of the disarmament committee have submitted for consideration a document "binary weapons and the problem of effective prohibition of chemical weapons." The USSR's representative Viktor Israelyan stressed that the U.S. administration's decision on large-scale production of chemical weapons and their subsequent deployment in the territory of other states, first of all in Europe, creates substantial additional difficulties in working out and coordinating a convention banning chemical weapons. The document says in this connection that the disarmament committee, a body on which the international community pins great hopes for elaborating a draft convention, cannot pass by the negative consequences of the above-mentioned decision for the cause of restricting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic also tabled specific proposals providing for the inclusion in the future convention banning chemical weapons of provisions on non-deployment of such weapons and their removal from the territories of other states.

Western states demonstrate an opposite approach to the question of banning this type of weapons of mass annihilation. Having embarked upon the course toward expanding and renewing its arsenal of chemical weapons, the United States has long since considered any talks on the prohibition of such weapons as an obstacle to the realisation of its far-reaching plans. The United States and its NATO allies are trying to divert the disarmament committee from practical work on preparing the convention banning chemical weapons and are erecting obstacles in the way of constructive talks. They thus demonstrate their unwillingness to follow the path of disarmament.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON U.S. CHEMICAL PROGRAM

LD111916 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- Expert of the USSR Defence Ministry, Major General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, answering questions of journalists at a press conference today in Moscow qualified as groundless the United States' assertions about its need of additional arming with chemical means of warfare. He stressed that these assertions are absolutely groundless from a military viewpoint, since the United States already has stockpiles of chemical weapons that are sufficient for conducting large-scale chemical warfare not only in Europe but also in other areas of the world. So it is superarmament that is meant.

Washington's main strategic aim at the present stage, General Kuntsevich said, is to ensure its unilateral qualitative and quantitative military superiority over the Soviet Union with the minimal risk of its own territory being hit.

The United States model of war is to fight on others territory and spilling others blood, General Kuntsevich said. Hence the United States plans to deploy medium-range missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons in Europe and the long harboured idea to deploy also chemical weapons there to supplement the entire arsenal of offensive means in Europe.

In connection with Washington's assertions that the United States is creating potentials for chemical warfare, allegedly, in reply to Soviet preparations, General Kuntsevich said:

The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons. History shows that it is the United States that is monopoly leader in the creation and stockpiling chemical weapons. Not bound by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, having seized scientific and technological documentation and getting hold of leading scientists of Germany, the United States immediately after World War two started hastily creating a huge potential for chemical warfare. Alongside with nuclear and biological weapons, this potential suited Washington's imperial aspirations. Opening the way to ever new means of chemical warfare, the United States set itself the aim of developing such toxic agents against which there is no protection or treatment. The United States has no wish to bind itself by any international obligations and is striving to ensure for itself the freedom to use nuclear weapons any time. It is well-known that the United States held nuclear weapon tests in Japan, tested biological weapons in Korea and widely used chemical weapons in Vietnam.

Answering the question of a TASS correspondnet concerning the allegations of the U.S. State Department that the Soviet Union is involved in the use of mycotoxins in Southeast Asia, representative of the USSR Ministry of Health Nikolay Antonov said: Such assertions are obvious misinformation. The Soviet Union has never produced any mycotoxins.

Professor Antonov said that by spreading such lies the State Department is trying to distract the attention of the world public from the crimes of the U.S. Army which was waging chemical warfare against peoples of Southeast Asia. By its allegations about "violations" by the Soviet Union of the Geneva Protocol and the convention on biological weapons the United States is trying to cause mistrust for these unique international agreements which banned these barbarous kinds of mass destruction weapons. The United States is thus striving to untie its hands for stepping up the efforts to develop new types of chemical and biological weapons and to stockpile these weapons.

Academician Aleksandr Fokin, who recently returned from Vietnam where the question of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in overcoming the consequences of the United States chemical war was discussed said that the large-scale use by the United States of chemical weapons in Vietnam caused deep changes in the ecology, inflicted huge economic losses, caused irreparable damage to the health of the population. More than 100 tonnes of chemical toxic agents were used against Vietnam. Toxic chemicals were spread over 44 percent of forests and 40 percent of areas under crops. This has resulted in complete destruction of flora and fauna over these areas. In addition to thousands of people affected by U.S. chemical weapons, there are victims of the so-called distant aftermath effects. These are persons with nervous diseases, skin diseases, malignant tumours, women with the anomaly of pregnancy giving birth to children with congenital abnormalities. An ecological time bomb planted by the United States in Vietnam has boomeranged on Americans themselves, Academician Fokin said. Thousands of veterans of the Vietnam war in the United States suffer from the disastrous consequences of a large-scale use of chemical toxic agents in Vietnam.

Answering questions of correspondents of REUTER, the Swedish television and some other Western journalists if the Soviet Union will be developing chemical weapons in answer to new U.S. programme of creating binary chemical weapons, General Kuntsevich said: "The Soviet Armed Forces will undoubtedly have a counterbalance to any weapons, including binary weapons. As to the chemical troops existing in the Soviet Armed Forces, they have a defence mission."

A UPI correspondent asked how the Soviet Union answers the United States assertions about the use of Soviet chemical toxic agents in Afghanistan. Chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Yuriy Chernyakov answered: "This is a lie through and through. And it has not ceased being a lie for being constantly repeated on a broad scale. This lie is particularly cynical in view of the fact that the only chemical weapons used in Afghanistan are U.S.-made grenades with which the United States supplies counter-revolutionary gangs.

U.S. SAID ENGAGED IN MILITARY SPACE PROGRAM

LD121042 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 12 Mar TASS -- With the consent of its NATO partners the United States is carrying out its military space programmes and does not wish to curtail them, the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA] writes in its March issue.

Before the first launch of "Columbia" American newspapers wrote frankly about the militaristic character of this programme, the article says. The present surprising silence kept by many newspapers and magazines leads one to believe that this is done to lessen the effect of an "undesirable comparison" between Soviet Peace initiatives and the military preparations of the USA in outer space.

The journal says that the Pentagon is planning to double within the next decade the number of shuttle space ships which carry out primarily intelligence functions, and to launch the constructions of military orbital stations for a radar watch over outerspace and the Earth's surface.

Circles connected with the military industrial complex are also discussing the possibility of using such ships for putting mass-destruction weapons into outer space, the journal says. Simultaneously large-scale preparations are being made for a possible use of shuttle-type ships in combat.

The Reagan administration is prepared to allocate funds to make the United States the first possessor of laser weapons in space.

The article says that already today the American military flouts by its plans international law and U.S. Commitments.

U.S. CHARGES ON USSR CHEMICAL WARFARE DISMISSED

LD111248 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 11 Mar, TASS -- The allegations of the U.S. administration about the use of Soviet chemical weapons in South East Asia and Afghanistan are absolutely groundless and unsubstantiated, Vladimir Shustov, spokesman for the permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations, stated. Speaking at a press conference in the U.N. headquarters on Wednesday, he cited numerous opinions voiced on this score in U.S. scientific publications. The Soviet spokesman continued that the reason for the slander campaign unleashed by the United States was that the Reagan administration had begun to implement a large-scale chemical weapons buildup programme. Up to 10,000 million dollars are going to be spent for the purpose. Vladimir Shustov recalled expert opinion that the United States already has sufficient stockpiles of chemical weapons to destroy all life on Earth.

The chemical weapons buildup launched by Washington along with the decision on the full-scale production of neutron weapons means another dangerous round of the arms race, the Soviet spokesman pointed out. He said that the Soviet Union had repeatedly made proposals to Washington to resume the talks on banning chemical weapons which had been unilaterally interrupted by the United States. However, the reply to the Soviet side's proposal was negative. Small wonder that at the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly the United States was the only country to vote against the resolution urging the holding of these talks, Vladimir Shustov stressed.

USSR-FINNISH TIES UNLIKE U.S.-CENTRAL AMERICAN

LD102230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 82

[News commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] The visit of the president of Finland to the USSR, of course, is itself a noteworthy event. But it seems to me that two circumstances cause it to attract particularly fixed attention. In the first place there is the nature of Soviet-Finnish relations which are developing equably and confidently and which are an example of what relations should be like between countries with different social systems. At the same time this visit attracts attention for another reason.

During the reception in honor of the president of the Finnish Republic, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev set out the Soviet point of view on the situation which has arisen in the zone of Central America and the Caribbean basin. As is known, this zone has been declared by the United States to be a sphere of vital interest to it and has become an uneasy region. There is just one reason for this: the actions of the United States, which put unconcealed pressure on its small neighbors, trying to force them to act in a way suitable to Wahington. Leonid Ilich expressed simple and precise thoughts when he said that the way to peace lies not through imposing one's will on other countries but through respect for the rights of every people to arrange their fate for themselves.

In that same region of Central America and the Caribbean basin there is another approach to the problems of relations between the states of that region. This approach has been expressed from the position of Nicaragua, which proposes fully harmonious relations with the United States and its other neighbors in this zone. Similar ideas are expressed by the Government of Mexico and of course socialist Cuba occupies a constructive position with regard to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean basin as a whole.

These two examples which seem to be particular cases, relations between the USSR and Finland and relations between the United States and its Central American neighbors, are by no means confined to just these cases. They show that there are two different policies, two different approaches. Of course, the future belongs to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The future belongs to the policy which is in accord with the interests not of just one country but with the interests of all states and all peoples.

U.S. OBSTRUCTS WORK OF UN INDIAN OCEAN COMMITTEE

LD112002 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 11 Mar, TASS -- The UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean is currently in session here in an atmosphere of a sharp confrontation between the United States and non-aligned countries. On the agenda of the session are preparations for an international conference on implementing the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Such a conference is scheduled to be held not later than in the first half of 1983. The non-aligned states supported by the socialist countries insist that the committee start a practical debate on the agenda of the conference. The statement at the committee session by Bulgarian delegate D. Kostov has aroused much interest. He rejected the West's attempts at attaching strings not only to the convocation of the conference but also to carrying out preparatory work for it. Interesting proposals were put forward by India's representative Nambiar. In his opinion, even in the period between the committee sessions preparations for the conference shall not be halted. A debate on the draft agenda must be continued at the working group of the committee, he stressed.

The USA and its Western allies are pursuing at the committee session an obstructionist line aimed at frustrating preparatory work. Having come across firm determination of the non-aligned countries to convene a conference, the Western powers with the USA at their head were forced to somewhat change their tactics. Now they do not dare to come openly against the convocation of a conference.

Therefore, the West puts forward unacceptable preliminary conditions with the aim of frustrating the forum and is also trying to distract the attention of the committee from the practical issues and center its work on getting agreement on some general principles.

Thus the USA would like to replace the specific program for creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean basin, which is proposed by the non-aligned countries. Such a program clearly goes against the grain with Washington, as it provides for dismantling foreign military bases, restricting military activity and military presence in the Indian Ocean. It is of specific character and is directed at reducing tensions in the region, where the Pentagon presently concentrates its striking naval force.

Soviet representative Lev Mendelevich drew attention of the participants in the session to Leonid Brezhnev's reply to the letter of an Australian organization declaring for international cooperation and disarmament. The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, is ready any time to continue talks with the USA on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean area, which were broken off by the same American side and are not resumed despite an agreement to that effect which was reached at the summit level in Vienna in 1979.

'POLISH ISSUE' MARS UN HUMAN RIGHTS TALKS

LD111520 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 11 Mar, TASS -- In an attempt to distract attention from the discussion of such issues as the terror campaign in El Salvador, Chile and Guatemala, which is encouraged by Washington, racism in South Africa, Israel's expansionism in the Middle East, the USA and its closest NATO allies have launched an anti-Polish sortie at the current session of the UN Human Rights Commission.

Originally their design was to impose on the commission a debate on the "Polish issue" as a top priority. This was the essence of the draft decision on the agenda tabled by the USA, Britain, France, the FRG and several other countries on the day of the opening of the session. This provocation has proved to be a failure as the proposal of the Western countries did not win a majority vote.

Then the USA and its allies have resorted to another manoeuvre by tabling a draft resolution on Poland, containing slanderous fabrications and crude malicious inventions against the Polish People's Republic.

The delegations of Poland, the USSR, Belorussia, Cuba and Bulgaria demanded that the draft resolution be withdrawn as it constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of Poland and mirrors the striving of the USA and its allies to turn the UN commission into an instrument of its anti-Polish policy. The delegates of India, Jordan, Ghana and a number of other states also declared against the resolution.

Nevertheless, the United States and its Western allies, which had recourse to demagogy and pressure, have succeeded in dragging their draft through.

The Polish delegation made a statement stressing the unfounded and unlawful character of the resolution, which constitutes a violation of the UN Charter. The Polish delegation regards this resolution as null and void, the statement stresses.

WEST STILL PLANS TO UNDERMINE SOCIALISM

PM111023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Lebedev: "The Futile Efforts of the Enemies of Socialism"]

[Text] Real socialism is still very young. The socialist community -- a totally new type of voluntary alliance of peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism -- has existed for only a few decades.

The socialist countries have made truly majestic achievements in all spheres of life. Even the brief history of the world socialist system has already demonstrated its unquestionable superiority over capitalism -- above all in what socialism has given the working peoples.

There is no doubt that the steady advance of the socialist countries would have been much quicker and would have encountered fewer difficulties had it not been for the fierce resistance from imperialism. The leaders of the capitalist world are perfectly well aware that each new achievement by real socialism and each new gain is a blow to the imperialist system.

Imperialism sees the strengthening of the socialist community as a threat, primarily political and ideological. The bourgeoisie has always used myths about the "Soviet military threat" and "communist expansion" chiefly to frighten ill-informed people. Our class enemies are not in fact frightened by the "Soviet threat," for it does not exist. They see the power of the new society's example and its historical progressiveness as the danger.

In their attempts to discredit the socialist community bourgeois propagandists never tire of trying to show that the emergence in East Europe of states with a new type of social system allegedly was not the natural consequence of internal processes but the result of the Yalta agreements, the West's concession to the Soviet Union.

It is absurd, to say the least, to see the Yalta agreements as having the magic power to do the work of the historical process. It is even more absurd to expect "magnanimous concessions" to socialism. It is simply that, faced with the rout of Hitlerite fascism, the Western countries were forced to acknowledge the political realities as they existed. And that was what was recorded at Yalta. However, the West never gave up hope of reversing the process of changes in the countries which had embarked on the path of socialist development. It was in the immediate postwar years that U.S. President Truman announced the doctrine of "rolling back communism."

However, the subsequent change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of socialism forced the West to amend its policy. The doctrine of "rolling back" was formally replaced by the doctrine of "containing communism." There were further changes of label, but the class purpose of imperialism's concepts always stayed the same: the ultimate liquidation of real socialism. If not by direct "rolling back" then by undermining it from within, softening it and causing it to disintegrate.

The establishment of approximate strategic military parity between the United States and the USSR, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the active peace-loving policy of the socialist countries forced the ruling circles of the leading capitalist powers to admit that the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is the only possible basis for international relations in the nuclear age. Sober-minded circles in the West appeared at last to have recognized the wisdom of the line consistently upheld by the USSR and its allies -- that of the relaxation of international tension and the development of broad mutually advantageous cooperation. These principles were laid down at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in its Final Act.

However, the abrupt shift in the policy of the United States and its closest NATO allies since that time has shown that reactionary and militarist forces have gained the upper hand there once again, banking on confrontation and military superiority over the socialist world. These forces decided to use economic ties between states with different social systems as a means of bringing political pressure to bear on socialism. And to use contacts in the cultural sphere and humanitarian ties as a channel for ideological infiltration. The U.S. ruling circles tried to use the first accords in the sphere of military detente and limitation of the arms race in order to force the Soviet Union to stop supporting the peoples' just struggle for national and social liberation.

On the false pretext of "defense of human rights" massive ideological and political sabotage was perpetrated against the socialist community countries, accompanied by interference in those countries' internal affairs and attempts to change the established order in them.

In short, the policy of "rolling back communism" essentially remains in the imperialist powers' repertoire. President Reagan says: "We write off communism as a strange, unnatural phenomenon in the history of mankind," while his adviser, Pipes, simply threatens the Soviet Union with war unless the latter abandons its system.

In addition to the overt threats and attempts to deal with the socialist community "from a position of strength," imperialism uses an extensive arsenal of other methods. It is employing increasingly sophisticated tactics by concentrating its efforts on that country which NATO regards as the weak link in the community. It is waging a powerful offensive against it using all manner of methods -- both "carrot" and "stick."

Ostensibly preferential trade terms, favorable credits and so forth are offered which gradually become a financial millstone. There is a lot of smooth talk whose purpose is to encourage postures which differ from the agreed line of the Warsaw Pact states. Day and night a massive psychological campaign is waged on the radio and television and in other mass media. It does exploit the shortcomings and subjective omissions which actually exist in the socialist countries, although it naturally presents them in a horrifically exaggerated form. But the main ingredients are fiction and fables to provoke discontent with the socialist order, to convince people of the imaginary "advantages" of capitalism, to kindle a nationalist mood and sow the seeds of anti-Sovietism. In this way the psychological atmosphere is generated for a decisive attack on the existing system.

Let us look at events in Poland. The basic purpose of imperialist reaction's actions vis-a-vis this country is to destabilize the political situation, to deprive the Communist Party of its leading role, to cause economic chaos and, ultimately, create favorable conditions for antisocialist forces to seize power and detach Poland from the socialist community.

It is easy to see the consequences of this: a "bloodbath" for members of the PZPR (the counterrevolution's plans for Poland envisaged killing or imprisoning tens of thousands of party members and other patriots), weakening the Warsaw Pact and creating a hostile center (what the West German magazine STERN called a "focus of gangrene") within the socialist community. Documents of the extremist bosses of Solidarity and the ringleaders of KSS-KOR and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, which have been made public, leave no doubt that those were the aims. Equally incontrovertible is the evidence that the forces hostile to socialism in Poland were backed by imperialist subversive centers and that many leaders of the so-called anticommunist opposition had been collaborating for many years directly with the CIA and other NATO countries' special services. The Lublin paper SZTANDAR LUDU writes: "We were supposed to play the part of the 'Trojan house' in the socialist community." In other words, it was the overt export of counterrevolution.

The declaration of martial law ruined these plans. This enraged the most aggressive and reactionary circles in the West. It prompted an unbridled anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed and orchestrated by transatlantic politicians and NATO specialists in that kind of operation.

"We cannot accept the idea that all is irretrievably lost in Poland," Secretary of State Haig said, and Washington issued ultimatum after ultimatum, brazenly telling the Polish leadership what it must do and how it must do it. Poland is being crudely pressured, and economic sanctions are being imposed. Outrageous discriminatory measures have also been taken against the Soviet Union. In short, the repertoire of the methods of pressure and interference long familiar to the socialist countries is once again in operation.

At the same time, certain circles in the West have not completely abandoned the "carrot" policy. A statement by the NATO foreign ministers says unequivocally: If Poland lifts martial law and releases the internees -- that is, restores the situation which existed prior to 13 December -- it "will be able to enjoy extensively all the benefits accruing from stability in Europe and from constructive political and economic relations with the West."

The U.S. stance on the Polish question is obvious. Few people would take seriously the U.S. leadership's sympathy with the "sad fate" of the Polish workers in view of its recent brutal treatment of the Air Traffic Controllers' Union in the United States and its cynical neglect of the fate of 9.5 million unemployed people. And this applies equally to the position of certain politicians in West Europe. The Italian workers, the weekly L'ESPRESSO writes, have this to say in that connection: "So our strikes frighten them while the Polish strikes please them?" Even the New York TIMES saw fit to make the following comment on Reagan's statement about the events in Poland: This statement applies perfectly to the official authorities' atrocities in Guatemala, Chile, El Salvador and other countries, but in these cases the United States has not expressed indignation.

But it is not just a matter of hypocrisy. There are many people in the West today who say -- quite frankly and without a trace of hypocrisy -- that the Helsinki accords and the Yalta agreements should be declared null and void, since they no longer have any validity. Yet it is well known that the abovementioned agreements lay down the postwar structure of Europe and the borders of the European states. Appeals for a revision of these accords, let alone their abandonment, appear either as a threat to switch from cold war to a hot war or as an appeal for the export of counterrevolution.

The present situation reaffirms the correctness of the CPSU's conclusion that for the West the ideological struggle is not just a battle of ideas. The new attempts to pressure socialism and, by taking advantage of the events in Poland, shake the positions of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the world arena have an obvious purpose -- to wreck the established military-political equilibrium and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

The development of events in the world arena shows that another imperialist plot against world socialism has failed. Other attempts of a similar kind are doomed whatever the methods used. However, socialism's historic superiority over the capitalist world gives no grounds for complacency. It was achieved and is maintained in a fierce ideological and political struggle, in the battle with the forces of aggression and confrontation.

The socialist community is the supreme historic gain of the people, the guarantee of their further advancement along the path of social progress. This fraternal alliance must be vigilantly guarded against each and every act of sabotage, against all attempts to undermine its unity and cohesion. "The peace-loving policy of the USSR and the socialist community countries is at the same time a policy of firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive aspirations, with which the present Beijing leadership's anti-Soviet policy is aligning itself, and to all encroachments on the security of the USSR and its allies," notes the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." "The socialist community has all it needs to uphold its historic revolutionary gains."

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET EFFECT

PM111225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Stadnichenko article: "Under Pressure of Military Spending"]

[Text] President R. Reagan's determination to increase U.S. military appropriations to $263 billion in fiscal 1983 has created a stormy reaction throughout the world. It has increased concern even among financial and business circles in both the United States and West Europe, which are now encountering the extremely adverse impact of the excessive military appropriations of the United States, which is also pushing its allies onto this path. What, then, is the socioeconomic machinery of the impact of military appropriations on the financial and economic position of the United States and the capitalist countries in general at this time?

Military appropriations are one of the most important items of expenditure in the capitalist countries' state budgets. The sum of these appropriations, like the structure of the budgets, is formally determined by governments and parliaments, but in fact it is dictated by the demands of the military-industrial complexes.

In the United States and other capitalist countries there exists a contract system for the fulfillment of military orders by private firms; therefore, the more money appropriated for military purposes, the higher are the monopolies' incomes and the more generously they reward the services of representatives of the state and military apparatus, on whom securing profitable military orders depends. Such a system is particularly typical of the United States.

How, then, do military appropriations affect the capitalist economy?

The expenditure envisaged in the budget, including military appropriations, presupposes that it will be met out of budget revenue. This means, above all, receipts made up of direct taxes and charges. However, these are frequently insufficient, and a budget deficit is formed, which makes governments use indirect taxes and state loans.

The United States permanently resorts to state loans to cover the budget deficits formed as a consequence of the inordinate expenditure for military purposes. These national and federal loans have increased sharply in recent years. According to President Reagan, the U.S. state debt is approaching $1 trillion and, as he added, "just the interest payment will exceed $90 billion this year."

Of course, the United States cannot pay off its debt of $1 trillion at once. The $90 billion is another matter. Its payment is annually provided for in the corresponding article in the state budget. This is a permanent income for holders of military loans.

In the new fiscal year, which begins 1 October in the United States, the Pentagon's appropriations are put at $226.3 billion. Together with the interest on state loans, unproductive expenditure in the budget will total $316.3 billion. Is this a lot or a little? Since total government spending in the new fiscal year is put at $695.5 billion, it will amount to approximately 45.5 percent of federal expenditure. This reflects Washington's militarist policy clearly in figures.

Reagan has repeatedly admitted that, when he took over the presidency, inflation was "double digit." More accurately, it stood at more than 12 percent. No changes for the better are expected for the time being. This means a fall in the dollar's purchasing power and a devaluation of the contents of Americans' purses. Inflation also touches the Treasury's safes. The dollar's sharp fluctations and, in particular, the fall in its exchange rate were threatening the country's economic position. This also dictated Washington's present financial policy, whose linchpin is inordinately high bank rates.

This policy was motivated by the need to squeeze internal credit with a view to curbing inflation. So far, the abnormal movement of international capital has been its consequence. The high rates of interest on loans have caused an influx of foreign capital into the United States resulting in the balance of payments shaping up in favor of the United States. This enables it, for the time being, to use the dollar to finance huge military programs, from building combat ships and aircraft to creating new types of mass-destruction weapons.

Washington's bellicose aspirations are essentially being financed on credit, and all credit must be paid for one way or another. Above all, the working people pay by reduced living standards, lowered real wages and devalued savings.

The present comparatively high exchange rate for the dollar against the currencies of certain other Western states certainly does not mean that its purchasing power is not being reduced further on the domestic market. The high dollar exchange rate is being maintained with the help of artificial measures, one of which is interest rates above 20 percent. This is an extreme measure resorted to in difficult circumstances. Despite all the measures, the dollar exchange rate has been falling recently against the currencies of a number of European countries.

While pursuing its bellicose policy by means of increasing commitments with indefinite deferment of payment, the United States is evading under various pretexts the fulfillment of even such an indisputable commitment as the return to Iran of its dollar deposits held in American banks.

In the future the United States will undoubtedly try to ease the burden of its financial commitments by cheapening them through devaluation. This is a proven method.

No one will be able to prevent Washington from acting in this manner with its commitments toward others. Above all, in the context of dollar liabilities in the hands of foreign banks, the depreciation of dollar deposits is a sword of Damocles hanging over their heads. This was pointed out long ago by sober-minded statesmen of West European countries, who, like Presidents de Gaulle and Pompidou of France, struggle against dollar domination of the international currency system and against totally unsecured American liabilities.

The United States has succeeded in keeping the capitalist currency system in check under the dollar with the help of all sorts of tricks. One is the extensive attracting and using of foreign capital with the help of excessively high interest rates on loan capital. There is no need to demonstrate the risk in such a policy. To induce foreign loan capital to trustfully take the bait of a high interest rate, the American administration creates the semblance of a consistent policy being implemented, which is allegedly capable of getting the U.S. economy out of the quagmire of crisis disorder. To do this, such "radical" measures as cutting direct taxes while indirect taxes and inflation continue to grow are recommended.

President Reagan pins his hopes on time. While promising to cope with the difficulties and "make the economy stronger," he says, however, that "progress will be measured in feet and inches, not miles," So, wait and hope! Meanwhile, in an attempt to balance the budget, Washington is cutting appropriations for urgent socioeconomic programs relating to public education, public health, aid for the poor and unemployed, and so forth.

What the new American administration is undoubtedly successful at is increasing military expenditures. The majority of people, particularly in America, realize that the arms race increases the threat of war. There are also "theoreticians" who maintain that "every cloud has a silver lining" and that growing military appropriations in peacetime create jobs and help to reduce unemployment. The bourgeois press even carries roughly the following argument: $1 billion invested in military sectors can provide 76,000 people with work; if invested in civilian sectors, 110,000 people.

The problem of increased military appropriations must be viewed from the viewpoint of the Marxist theory of expanded reproduction. K. Marx's thesis that "only the functioning of the product in the production process as a means of labor turns it into basic capital" is well known. This means that only as basic capital can such a product in turn function in further expanded reproduction.

The "product" of military production, whether missiles, nuclear warheads or any other military hardware, can never "function productively" as a means of labor or become active basic capital. It is only a means of destruction. Such a "product" has nothing to do with expanded reproduction. On the contrary, diverse military hardware demands new appropriations to keep it in a state of combat readiness and to acquire fuel, spare parts and so forth. As for jobs, once created they are in a static state. Their number does not increase as happens in civilian production, which develops with finance from ordinary investments. Military appropriations, on the contrary, depress this so essential process.

Military appropriations create the effective demand necessary for the functioning of military production; but it is this that constitutes their negative essence. The demand for military production does not create any elements of the supply of goods and services able to enter the process of expanded reproduction of capital. Although spent unproductively in the initial stage, military appropriations enter the general mass of money and increase it.

One cannot help recalling K. Marx's words: "Since elements of productive capital are constantly being removed from the market and only money equivalent is thrown onto the market to replace them, an effective demand arises which, however, does not contain within itself any elements of supply. Therefore the prices of both vital means [zhiznennyye sredstva] and production materials increase." This, in fact, is the modern growth of prices, or inflation. Like a pump, military appropriations swell the mass of money in circulation whose depreciation stimulates inflation.

Washington's monetary and financial policy aimed at stimulating military appropriations is slowing up the economic development of the United States and other capitalist countries, and entails a rise in unemployment and inflation. All sober-minded people understand this. Opposed to the ruinous arms race which lies as a heavy burden on the broad people's masses, they are waging the struggle to cut military expenditure and to end the development and production of new types of weapons, above all nuclear weapons, and for disarmament.

The USSR and the socialist countries stand on the platform of effective peace-loving optimism. Precisely this dictates their numerous peace initiatives in the international arena.

In its recently published appeal the USSR Supreme Soviet urged the parliaments and peoples of the world "to strive effectively to curb the arms race and for disarmament by way of negotiation." Only the struggle for lasting peace can ensure the economy's liberation from the pressure of military appropriations. The liberation will help improve it, curb inflation, increase jobs and reduce unemployment.

U.S. BIDS TO ALLIES ON POLISH SANCTIONS RESISTED

LD112206 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Aleksandr Danilov commentary]

[Text] An American delegation will soon arrive in West Europe, as it was officially stated, in order to discuss further economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR.

Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes that the American administration is making another effort to compel its NATO allies to join more actively in the crusade against socialist Poland. West Europe awaits a new injection of antisocialist and anti-Soviet psychosis.

However, as the experience of the last 2-3 months shows, West Europeans have become relatively immune to such action. Top-level emissaries of the White House who have recently begun to visit West Europe increasingly frequently -- Haig, Weinberger, Eagleberger and other guests from the U.S. capital -- repeatedly attempted to make their allies fall in according to size and to make them sing to the anti-Polish, anti-Soviet tune with the melody composed in Washington.

As is known, they have not yet succeeded in forming a harmonious chorus. Rather, cacophony sounds time and again. But this multi-voice ensemble should offer no illusions. It does not matter that it was done under clear American pressure, nor that it lacked enthusiasm; in general the West nevertheless adopted a uniform anti-Polish and anti-Soviet stance. The respective documents formulated by NATO and the EEC are hostile to Poland and insulting to the Poles. The speeches of many West European politicians and materials of the mass media have a similar ring.

So, as may be seen from this, in political and ideological aspects the capitalist countries aim at pressurizing the sovereign Polish state and strive to impose on Poles a solution to their internal problems beneficial to the West.

But there is also another aspect of the anti-Polish campaign whipped up by the American administration. This one provokes angry disputes between the United States and its NATO allies -- that is, the question is of the means of economic pressure on Poland and the USSR. In this case the European allies not only do not intend to "fall in according to size" and accompany the American voices, they even dare start up discussions with the so-called more senior partner. A discussion which, according to the increasingly anxious Western press, may cause a serious scandal in the NATO camp. Even the conservative British DAILY TELEGRAPH deems it appropriate to warn Washington by writing, -- we quote: If Reagan's administration continues to pressurize the governments of West European states, it will expose itself to a boomerang action and undermine NATO unity.

There are several reasons for the West European states' disobedience; they all depend to some extent on historic transformations in the development of international relations. The last 10-15 years especially have confirmed that peaceful coexistence is not only possible but beneficial to socialist and capitalist countries, and to the whole world in general. And while Washington is now trying to bury the positive experience of past years, West Europe takes a different view.

As Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, now chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, recalled, detente for Europeans has become part of their life. For instance, in the FRG as a result of trade between East and West Europe 300,000 people have found work.

In fact, the situation is now such that without cooperation with socialist countries the world economy is unable to function normally. This is realized by sober-minded people not only in West Europe but in the United States. It is no accident that the American Chamber of Commerce, representing U.S. economic spheres, acted categorically against the attempts by Reagan's administration to organize the blockade against trade with the USSR. This is also well understood by the man in the street in capitalist countries.

The visits are reciprocal, paid on both sides of the Atlantic. So the leaders of several West European states have also visited the White House. They have argued, tried to convince, and asked the U.S. President to change his economic policy. All in vain.

In response, emissaries of the American administration fly across the ocean with the strict recommendation that all that is possible be done to punish the Poles, and as painfully as possible even when the blow like a boomerang will strike the West European partners of the United States.

U.S. USES FOREIGN AID FOR 'STRATEGIC AIMS'

LD111800 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar, TASS -- The secretary of state of the United States Alexander Haig presented to the Senate a draft programme of U.S. "aid" to foreign states in the 1983 fiscal year. He said that the Reagan administration regarded this programme as an "important element" in the attainment of its strategic aims in various parts of the world.

In the new fiscal year the administration intends to allocate for this programme the unprecedented sum of 13.3 billion dollars, or 1-4 billion dollars more than in the current fiscal year. The lion's share -- 8.6 billion dollars -- will be spent exclusively on giving military support to regimes that are friendly to Washington.

The Israeli expansionists remain the principal recipients of American aid. They are to get about 2.5 billion dollars. With this money Israel will pay for a considerable part of the modern American armaments that are supplied to it, including modern F-16 and F-15 fighter planes, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and other military hardware and ammunition.

Haig described the strengthening of the military machine of the repressive regime in Sudan as "vitally important" to U.S. interests. About 230 million dollars will be given to that regime in the 1983 fiscal year. About 55 million dollars will be granted to Oman and 91 million to Somalia which have made the military bases on their territories available to the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force". As is known, the head of the Somalian regime Siad Barre is now in the American capital, where he is urging his patrons to give him additional military support so that he could suppress popular unrest in the country.

The U.S. secretary of state sai that the aim of the administration's policy in southwest Asia was to ensure "Weste ccess to the Persian Gulf oil." There the United States is making the main stake on the aul Haq regime in Pakistan, which will get 532 million dollars. This is only a part of the gigantic five-year programme of building up the military might of the Pakistani regime on which Washington intends to spend 3.2 billion dollars.

U.S. allies in the aggressive NATO bloc have not been left out and they will get money to purchase modern American armaments. Thus the administration plans to give Turkey 820 million dollars. Haig said that this money should "strengthen the vitally important southeastern flank of NATO."

In accordance with the draft "aid" programme, large sums are to be spent on the strengthening of dictatorial regimes in Central and Latin America that are Washington's allies. The secretary of state said that the bloody junta in El Salvador will be the main recipient of American arms in the region. The next fiscal year it is to get 226 million dollars. Haig admitted that the Salvadorean regime remains in power only thanks to American weapons. He said that discontinuation of military assistance to the junta in El Salvador would mean a "deadly blow" to it.

Large sums within the framework of military aid are also to be allocated to Guatemala and Honduras. The strengthening of the military machine of these repressive dictatorships is connected among other reasons with Washington's sinister plans to prepare military ventures against freedom-loving Nicaragua.

MINISTER ASSAILS U.S. SUSPENSION OF FLIGHTS

PM111441 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, 3 Mar 82 p 14

[Special correspondent Naum Mar interview with Boris Pavlovich Bugayev, USSR minister of Civil Aviation: "From Washington to Moscow via...? Why Air Traffic Between the USSR and the United States Was Suspended"]

[Text] Early in January 1982 regular flights to the United States by Aeroflot aircraft were unexpectedly suspended. The imaginary legal ground for this was the U.S. aviation authorities' order No 81-12-178, which literally stated that "...recent world events affect our relations with the USSR in the sphere of aviation." This document went on to report: "Proceedings from foreign policy considerations, President Reagan has decided that the Soviet Aeroflot airline is not to be permitted to make further flights to the United States and back."

This sanction by the American administration was the first among a number of others which have now been condemned by world public opinion. They are being implemented in connection with the Polish events, which, as is known, are a purely internal matter for sovereign people's Poland, a matter for Poles and Poles alone.

Civil Aviation Minister Boris Pavlovich Bugayev, who incidentally, in 1957 flew the first Soviet TU-104 jet aircraft on the Moscow-New York-Moscow route, kindly agreed to answer LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's questions.

[Question] Comrade minister, how can you account for such a hostile action toward Aeroflot on the part of the American administration, which has suspended Soviet passenger flights to the United States? What, in your opinion, is the background to that decision, which is a very flagrant violation of the well-known documents adopted in Helsinki, which were also signed by the U.S. administration?

[Answer] Your questions concern a number of important aspects -- business, legal and, finally, international aspects.

Let us start with a little history. I wish, first of all, to remind LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers that in November 1966, after lengthy talks in Washington, an agreement was signed which provided for all the necessary conditions for ensuring normal air traffic between our two countries. This document proved a good basis for organizing regular air traffic on the route USSR-United States-USSR, which was inaugurated in mid-July 1968 with flights by Aeroflot and Pan American aircraft between Moscow and New York. The traffic was organized well. The flow of passengers and freight grew, and the benefit to our two countries was obvious. The new air route made an appreciable contribution to revitalizing business, cultural, scientific, technical and sporting ties between the USSR and the United States. It helped to draw the Soviet and American peoples together.

Under conditions of detente the need naturally arose to further expand our joint work in the civil aviation sphere. I should emphasize especially the important fact that an agreement on cooperation in the transportation sphere and a protocol on questions of expanding cooperation in the sphere of air traffic were signed in June 1973 during the U.S. visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The geography and frequency of flights were increased in accordance with that protocol. Regular flights began between the two capitals -- Moscow and Washington. It is clear to every unbiased observer that broadening civil aviation ties can only benefit both countries....

By 1975 the frequency of Aeroflot and Pan American flights had increased to four a week. These airlines had also agreed on a further expansion in air traffic, providing for a long-term program of daily flights, as well as the introduction on these routes of flights by modern wide-bodied aircraft capable of carrying 300-400 passengers.

[Question] What happened later, comrade minister? Why were these good plans not destined to be realized?

[Answer] The activation of business cooperation between our countries, including that in civil aviation, was not to the taste of gentlemen of the military-industrial complex, who, seek to wreck detente, to exacerbate international relations to the limit and to hamper business ties between the Soviet and American peoples as far as possible.

A number of facts, which must be cited here, attest that this is just how things stand.

In November 1975, literally on the eve of the start of talks between delegations of the USSR Civil Aviation Ministry and the U.S. aviation authorities, American Government organs canceled the aforementioned accord between Aeroflot and Pan American. The American side advanced as the chief argument the very unconvincing thesis of an "imbalance" -- that is, an inequality in the sphere of transport movements. Despite the fact that both during and after those talks the Soviet side proposed a number of specific measures to equalize that imbalance, proposing in particular to establish preferential tariffs for tourist traffic and more advantageous commercial terms, the American side rejected all our proposals, putting forward plainly unacceptable demands in an ultimatumlike manner. This stand of the American side initiated a long-term campaign designed to actually curtail air ties between the USSR and the United States. As you see, sights were set on complicating matters long ago: The bosses of American military-industrial concerns are interested in maintaining international tension and remaining in the arms race. Only this, in our opinion, is how these facts can be qualified.

[Question] By all accounts, this stand of the American authorities next found expression in certain subsequent actions and decisions?

[Answer] Yes, that was precisely the case. Immediately after this the American authorities banned all their own tourist firms and airlines, except Pan American, from making out tickets for flights by Aeroflot aircraft from the United States and the USSR. At the same time the State Department banned Pan American from holding any commercial talks with Aeroflot's representatives, which was also a gross violation of the air traffic agreement concluded between the USSR and the United States.

Such interference in the commercial relations of Aeroflot and Pan American resulted in the latter totally ceasing regular flights to Moscow in October 1978, and President Reagan's administration subsequently used this as a pretext for suspending Aeroflot flights to the United States.

[Question] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers and the Soviet public know of numberous instances of provocations by the American authorities against Aeroflot. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the entire Soviet press have written a lot about this. Even certain American newspapers could not ignore this topic.... What can you say about this?

[Answer] The USSR Civil Aviation Ministry possesses a quite bulky and, I would say, sad file on this topic. Let us recall a few events....

August 1979, at New York's Kennedy Airport, violating all existing international legal norms, the American authorities illegally detained an Aeroflot aircraft with passengers on board.

January [1980]. A bomb exploded at the Aeroflot offices in New York, at 545 Fifth Avenue. The premises were destroyed. It was fortunate that there were no human casualties....

In the same month an Aeroflot aircraft took off on a regular flight from Moscow to New York in accordance with the schedule. The passengers on board included comrade Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States....

During that flight malefactors at New York's airport's control center disrupted the working of the computer controlling the Soviet aircraft's approach and landing. Only the courage, experience and skill of the Soviet crew helped to avoid an accident.... Incidentally, such a provocation comes under articles of American legislation which provide for the death penalty or life imprisonment for endangering flight safety. The U.S. State Department could not deny the deliberate nature of the actions which led to that incident. And yet those involved in the crime got off, as they say, with a slight scare....

Finally, on 12 May 1981 at Washington's Dulles airport armed FBI agents carried out a banditlike raid on an Aeroflot aircract and unceremoniously opened and searched the baggage of the passengers, including diplomats. Incidentally, these agents made no secret of the fact that they were acting on orders from above....

[Question] Whom do such provocations benefit?

[Answer] The whole world knows how much good has come out of detente, which was initiated by our great country, our Communist Party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. Detente has not only strengthened world peace and the peoples' security but helped to establish business cooperation among countries and peoples. This is why we are convinced that attempts to reduce to naught the longstanding Soviet-American cooperation in the civil aviation sphere, behind whatever screen of fog they are carried out, run counter, above all, to the interests of the American people and, in particular, of those many thousands of Americans who have been deprived of the possibility of using the direct, most economical and shortest air route for trips to our country.

Being fully aware of the importance of Soviet-American aviation ties, Boris Pavlovich Bugayev said in conclusion: I believe that common sense will ultimately prevail.

CONGRESSMAN LEBOUTILLIER SCORED AS DETENTE FOE

PM111543 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 March 1982 published on page 3 under the rubric "The Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?" A 1,100-word Ya. Borovoy article, "The Loudmouthed Leboutillier," on U.S. Congressman John Leboutillier.

Borovoy states that "the young congressman is not choosy about the words he uses," but he is "forgiven everything" because of his "ultraright views." He gives an account of Leboutillier's career to date, including his political activities as a student, and of his political affiliations. Borovoy says: "But Leboutillier's true flourishing began when the Reagan administration came to power. It became fashionable to be a conservative and reactionary." The article explains Leboutillier's success in winning election to Congress by saying that "in the atmosphere of obscurantism and the return to the dirty times of McCarthyism, Leboutillier's reactionary political platform was just what was needed."

Borovoy then lists some of the policies which Leboutillier supports: "Leboutillier openly admits to loving the President and states loudly that he supports 'Reaganomics.' This means he supports the government's plans for reducing appropriations for civil needs by $43 billion -- that is, cuts in resources for medical aid to the old and ill, food coupons for the poor, assistance for the blind and disabled, education, professional training, public transport and so forth." His support for the Reagan administration's policies on military spending and foreign affairs are dealt with in similar vein. Borovoy states that "in general, Leboutillier believes devoutly in his 'divine' mission: in his own words, to lead the country out of the quagmire into which the 'rotten liberals' have driven it....' The article concludes by noting Leboutillier's whimsical idea of leaving politics to "go on tour with his favorite rock group, the Eagles," and states: "Well, perhaps that would be best...."

PRC ECONOMISTS VISIT GOSPLAN, ECONOMIC PAPER

OW112110 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, and (Liu Shinian), (Liu Zijian) and (Zheng Fu), three noted Chinese economists who have come to the USSR to study its economic system, visited the State Planning Committee of the USSR and were received by Bachurin, deputy chairman of the committee, on 11 March. During their conversation, the Chinese guests were briefed on the planning and management of trade unions in the USSR, the division of work between the Sate Planning Committee and those in the various socialist republics, and the method of economic management in the USSR. The Soviet side answered in detail all the questions asked by the Chinese guests. The Chinese guests expressed their gratitude for the briefing.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Chinese scholars visited the editorial department of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and had a conversation with Rumyantsev, chief editor of the newspaper.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF PRC POWER STRUGGLE VIEWED

LD111752 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The premier of the Chinese State Council, Zhao Ziyang, has announced a number of reforms in the country. Many government offices will be closed and the number of office workers will cut down by one third. Zhao Ziyang was speaking at a session of the Standing Committee of the Chinese parliament. Our observer Vladimir Korolev makes these comments:

The number of employees to be dismissed from top-level government institutions has also been named in Beijing. It amounts to 200,000 people. The changes in the state machinery as a whole will affect 10 million people. The current purge, as observers in Beijing have described the reform, is conducted under the motto of improving the style of work.

The combination of two hieroglyphs, Zheng and Feng -- which means the improvement of style -- has got a notorious shade in China. In the forties when Mao Zedong was struggling for leadership in the Communist Party, he launched a campaign under a similar motto -- a campaign in which thousands of political figures were destroyed. Later, after the revolution, Chairman Mao resorted to such campaigns several times to do away with his opponents. His followers have not given up the chief principles of the great helmsman and apparently use the same methods in the power struggle.

The group of the strong man in China, Deng Xiaoping, is now attacking its main opponents, the people who came to the fore of political life in the years of the so-called Cultural Revolution. There are millions of them. Many of them hold important posts at various levels. There is a stubborn struggle for power between the two groups. As a result of this struggle, persons unwanted by their [word indistinct] are being removed from the state machinery for the Nth time.

The power struggle has a negative influence on the general political situation in China. There is neither the stability or unity Beijing is speaking of. The instability inside the country might cause zigzags in China's foreign policy. Beijing approves of the use of force and justifies a world nuclear war conducted for the purpose of reaching the hegemonistic aims of the Chinese rulers. In this situation Beijing's rapprochement with reactionary circles throughout the world, primarily with Washington, is especially dangerous.

In 1979, for example, with the apparent connivance of the United States, China attacked Vietnam. Later American arsenals of the latest arms were opened to the military. There are no guarantees that these arms will not be used against third countries, primarily against China's neighbors.

All this has confirmed that Maoism is incompatible with the true needs of China's development and the construction of socialism in that country. It runs counter to the interests of all Chinese.

JAPANESE LEADERS SEEKING TO CHANGE CONSTITUTION

PM101727 Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Subject": "Constitution a Target for Attack"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, backed by the decisions of the recent party congress, is preparing to step up attacks on Japan's fundamental law in cooperation with the country's rightwing forces.

It is a question of revising Japan's Consittution or, more accurately, those peaceful tenets which prevent the ruling circles from implementing the policy of turning the country into a "strong military power." Offensive actions against the existing Constitution are being conducted very vigorously. A special commission has already been set up for this purpose, and Prime Minister Z. Suzuki, according to official reports, has already managed to approve its work plan. A veritable sprinter's pace has been preprogrammed for the plan's implementation. The draft of the revised constitution, deprived of its peaceful essence, is to be ready by the fall.

Nurturing the idea of "untying hands," the Japanese authorities began the attack on the Constitution a long time ago. Hitherto all this had been done not in the form of a frontal attack but with precautions according to the time and place, behind the mask of demagogic arguments about peace and "alliance duty." But today all caution and, along with it, all masks have been cast aside. Japan's ruling party speaks publicly of a concrete plan of attack on the country's fundamental law and on its chief principles -- the very principles to assert which, as the democratic press writes, Japan paid a very high price in the past, including the nuclear catastrophes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It was right then, after World War II, that Article 9 was included in the Japanese Constitution. It states: "Sincerely striving for international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people for all time reject war as the nation's sovereign right, as well as the threat or use of armed force as a means of resolving international disputes.... Never again will ground, naval or air forces, as well as other means of war be created. The state's right to wage war is not recognized."

This is what the Japanese authorities are raising their hand against today.

How then do the ordinary people of the Japanese islands greet the attack on these principles of the country's Consitution? With a resolute and angry protest. The Japanese speak of this at large rallies and in their letters to newspaper editors, in the resolutions of meetings and in appeals signed by millions of people.

The voice of Japanese youth, whose indoctrination in a militarist spirit has always been pursued with special zeal, resounds particularly loudly in the overall protest of the progressive public. The results of a survey conducted among young men and women 17-20 years old in 11 prefectures by the All-Japan Teachers Union are remarkable in this respect.

An absolute majority of students, more than 70 percent of those polled, ASAHI writes, advocated strict observance of the Constitution and the inviolability of its Article 9.

The Liberal Democratic Party congress decisions and the government's specific actions in this direction, observers point out, could lead to a still greater fall in the ruling party's prestige than that recently observed. According to the data of a public opinion poll conducted by the newspaper MAINICHI, only 33 percent of Japanese voters today support the cabinet of Prime Minister Suzuki. But according to Tokyo SHIMBUN data, this figure does not exceed 27.5 percent.

USTINOV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA MID-MARCH

LD111130 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR, will pay an official visit to India in the middle of March on the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

PM111519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has received N.V. Goldin, USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises and chairman of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, who is visiting Delhi at the invitation of the Society of Friends of the Soviet Union.

It was stressed during the talk that the further development of Soviet-Indian relations on the firm basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India meets the interests of both countries' peoples and serves the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world, TASS reports.

U.S. AFGHANISTAN DAY TERMED 'PROPAGANDA STUNT'

LD121018 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Observer Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Excerpts] On 21 March the Reagan administration is going to observe the so-called Day of Afghanistan. The closer the day the more frenzied the anti-Soviet campaign becomes, and it becomes more factual, so to speak. For months neither Western nor United Nations sources have been able to confirm American fabrications about the use of chemical arms by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, just because they have never been used. But on 11 March, that is 10 days prior to the Day of Afghanistan, the Voice of America is absolutely convinced that precisely 3,042 Afghans have died or irritants, nerve agents and, as the station cautiously observes, perhaps of microtoxine.

Like the anti-Polish campaign, the current campaign against the Afghan Government and the Soviet Union pursues concrete goals. With Poland it is to kill whatever has remained from the East-West dialogue on arms control, economic and other issues. With Afghanistan it is to justify a program of chemical rearmament of U.S. armed forces. If the Day of Afghanistan were not another propaganda stunt, the Reagan administration and the news media could have been less bashful about the American role in Afghanistan. For instance, the Voice of America could broadcast a commentary saying that in 1979 the Carter administration asked the late President as-Sadat of Egypt to help ferry arms to counterrevolutionaries via Pakistan.

The Voice of America or a State Department spokesman could have told us precisely how much the United States pays the antigovernment groups annually. According to some press reports, it's at least $100 million. But we'll never hear about the American role in Afghanistan either from the VOA or the State Department. All they tell us is that they like the Afghan people and show solidarity with them. But it's not the people but the bandits they like. Therefore, every time they commit atrocities Washington shuts its mouth tight.

Well, so much for American impartiality and love of the Afghan people. The Government of Afghanistan has on several occasions proposed plans to normalize the situation around Afghanistan, including the withdrawal of the Soviet troop contingents. But every time, under pressure from the U.S. administration, Pakistan rejected them. Normalization in Afghanistan is not to the liking of Washington. It keeps tension alive -- and not only around Afghanistan -- to cover up its foreign policy objectives that have nothing to do with international security and peace.

WESTERN EFFORTS TO SUBVERT POLAND DENOUNCED

Balloon Campaign

LD111950 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (TASS) -- The Polish People's Republic has strongly protested against the incessant provocations against Poland by Western subversive centers. A new form of provocations has appeared in the arsenal of the methods of pressuring Poland: balloons with anti-Polish leaflets, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes -- today, ten thousand balloons carrying plastic containers with detailed instructions on organizing struggle against the legitimate Polish authorities have been launched from Denmark's Bornholm Island in the direction of Poland.

This action, the newspaper points out, pursues the aim of disorganizing economic and political life, causing chaos and a fresh recession in production. The organizers of these provocative actions practically call for creating in the country a dangerous situation, similar to the one which already emerged there before the introduction of martial law. It is hard to find evidence of greater irresponsibility and political shortsightedness. Anti-communist blindness prevents them from facing the realities, threatens grave international complications.

Such actions, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, are nothing else but a violation of the generally accepted international principles, interference in the home affairs of a sovereign state and an unfriendly action towards Poland. It is deplorable that the sponsors of the fresh provocations against the legitimate authorities in Poland found support in France and Denmark.

The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed that this crude provocation is aimed at causing anarchy in Poland. Apart from it it creates a danger to air traffic, is a violation of the convention concerning civil aviation.

The Polish Government ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, has expressed a strong protest against this cynical violation of the international principles and standards of international law. No less acute has been the protest of the Polish public against the fresh violation of our sovereignty, against interference in crude form in Poland's internal affairs on the part of the NATO states.

APN Pamphlet

LD111546 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 11 Mar 82

["Who Pushed Poland to the Brink" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- Following the introduction of martial law in Poland, documents attesting that the bosses of the so-called "free" trade unions were backed by the USA and its Western allies were found at the headquarters of Solidarity.

The documents were published in the pamphlet "Who Pushed Poland to the Brink," which was issued by the NOVOSTIY press agency (APN) in English, Spanish, Italian, German and French. The documents bear out that the imperialist powers guided the subversive activity of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, supplied them with money, weapons and other means for preparing a coup.

It is noteworthy that among the documents which were discovered, there is not a single one that would make mention of the interests of the working people. They deal only with subversive activity.

Thus one of the instructions bluntly says that in the event of imposition of a state of emergency the soldiers of the Polish Army should remove their commanders and obey only the orders of Solidarity leaders. Factory and office workers were recommended to destroy equipment at mills and factories.

Follows another instruction: "The forms of armed struggle will be: acts of terrorism, raids, murders, kidnappings, sabotage. And another instruction: Organization of active armed struggle: a) highly secret organization of primary organizations and cells, b) establishment of a technical base for propaganda, c) preparation of snipers and shot-barrel small arms in quantities making it possible to carry out acts of terrorism. Then it is said how much ammunition a sniper and a terrorist will need, etc.

As is pointed out in the pamphlet, the instructions and documents were drawn up by the CIA and other Western intelligence centres even before the start of the events in Poland. Facts bear out that the USA and its Western allies did not cease throughout the whole post-war period their subversive activity against that socialist state, crudely meddled in its home affairs. Way back in 1954 the USA appropriated 100 million dollars with these aims. Recourse was made to all means starting from economic and financial levers and ending with the sending of spies, saboteurs and acts of sabotage in order to try to shatter the socialist system.

The long-term plan drawn up by the Western secret services provided for a gradual creation of seats of tensions in Poland, the forming of combat groups and then passing over to open struggle against the socialist system.

The main role in that scenario was attached to the counter-revolutionary KOS-KOR organization, which the CIA established in Geneva by sponsoring a "tourist trip" there of a group of Polish counter-revolutionaries, among whom were J. Lipski, J. Kuron and A. Michnik. The trio actually headed counter-revolution, acted on instructions from the West.

PZPR MEETINGS HELD; POLISH ECONOMY REVIVING

LD111954 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar, TASS -- The Polish mass media continue giving extensive coverage to the meetings of primary organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party which are discussing questions connected with the fulfilment of the decisions of the 7th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, the strengthening of the cohesion and unity of party ranks. The meetings are being attended by secretaries of the PUWP Central Committee. It is reported that the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski has attended the meeting of the primary party organisation of the headquarters of the Kostiuszko First Mechanised Division.

Commenting on the results of the 7th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU notes that despite the existing difficulties in the country the party has not lost its countenance and has not let the helm of state slip out of its hands.

Analysing the work of primary PUWP organisations, the voivodship press reports on the fulfilment of the decisions of the Central Committee's plenary meeting on the local level. Thus the Ljublin newspaper SZTANDAR LUDU notes that the party organisation of the automobile plant has set up a sponsoring group of the civilian Committee of National Salvation and outlined measures on how to reduce production costs and improve the quality of output. Other voivodship newspapers also report the establishment of such committees.

Minister of Justice Zawadski spoke at the press center of the Polish Foreign Ministry and explained the juridical mainstays of the temporarily imposed martial law in the country. He stressed that martial law was introduced in connection with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and was prompted by the need to cut short the activities of counter-revolutionary forces and protect the country from the increasing economic chaos and the sway of anarchy in society's life.

The press conference was told that in the period from the introduction of martial law till March 1st the courts had examined about a thousand cases, of which some 80 per cent involved criminal offenses and the remainder were violations of the martial law decree.

The information submitted by the Polish Government to the Sejm on the preliminary results of economic activity last year is proof of the destructive actions of the anti-socialist, counter-revolutionary forces. Poland's national income, the information says, had dropped to the level of 1974, industrial output to the level of 1976 and export to the level of 1975. As a result of the actions of the right-wing leaders of Solidarity and other anti-socialist forces inside Poland, supported in the West, Poland's economy during the past three years was rolled back to the level of 1974-1976. Poland's debt to capitalist countries amounts to 25.3 billion dollars.

PAP agency writes about the efforts made by work collectives to overcome the complex economic situation. The performance of the key industries of the Polish economy -- mining and power generation -- is improving. In 1982 there is a visible trend towards higher coal output in the mining industry. Decline of output in 1981 was one of the main causes of economic stagnation. In March the average daily output of coal was more than 630,000 tons, while generation of electricity exceeded 360 million kilowatt-hours.

CHERNENKO, RUSAKOV RECEIVE ROMANIA'S OPREA

LD111726 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov received member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, First Vice-Chairman of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Gheorghe Oprea, who handed them a message of General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. They had a talk which was conducted in a comradely atmosphere. Romania's ambassador to the USSR Traian Dudas was present at the talk.

GRISHIN MEETS WITH SOUTHERN GROUP OF FORCES

AU041157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 3

[Lt Col V. Mamontov and Maj P. Yakovlev report: "Meeting With Southern Group of Forces Servicemen"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces -- V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who was heading a delegation from Moscow, our motherland's capital, to Budapest, visited the servicemen of the Southern Group of Forces a few days ago.

Comrade V.V. Grishin looked round the Museum of the History of the Southern Group of Forces and signed the honored visitors' book. Then he addressed generals, officers, warrant officers, members of their families, draftees and Soviet Army workers and employees in the group's house of officers.

Comrade V.V. Grishin conveyed to the meeting participants and through them to all the group of forces personnel cordial greetings and good wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and described the peculiarities of the complex international situation, the USSR's peace-loving policy and the inviolable friendship of the fraternal peoples, the struggle by the Soviet people, including Moscow's working people, to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the plans of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the new upsurge in socialist competition evoked by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" and the initiative by collectives of the capital's leading enterprises to hold a Leninist Communist Subbotnik on 17 April.

In his reply speech Col Gen V. Sivenok, commander of the Southern Group of Forces, expressed warm thanks for the good wishes and declared that the group of forces personnel wholeheartedly approve the wise policy of our beloved Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a policy that is aimed at strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland and the entire socialist community.

V.N. Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Hungary, took part in the meeting.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK TO VISIT IN LATTER HALF OF MARCH

LD112202 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS -- Member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of March 1982.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TALK HELD WITH CSSR'S SUPKA

PM111545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received L. Supka, CSSR minister of technological and investment development, on 9 February. An exchange of opinions took place on the elaboration and implementation of national targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

PRAVDA REPORTS CHERNENKO RETURN FROM PARIS

PM111553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] Paris, 9 Feb -- The CPSU delegation headed by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Paris for Moscow today after taking part in the work of the 24th French Communist Party PCF Congress at the invitation of the PCF leadership. The delegation included V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; P.S. Fedirko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kranoyarskiy CPSU Kraykom; and V.N. Golubeva, weaver at the Ivanovo V.I. Lenin worsted combine.

THe CPSU delegation was seen off by G. Plissonier and M. Gremetz, members of the PCF Politburo and secretaries of the PCF Central Committee; L. Baillot and H. Rol-Tanguy, members of the PCF Central Committee; and P. (Mersika), mayor of Vitry, S.V. Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France, was among the send-off party.

The delegation was met in Moscow by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.M. Bogolyubov, B.P. Bugayev, G.S. Pavlov and N.M. Pegov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND'S U.S. VISIT

LD112226 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The president of France, Francois Mitterrand, is paying a 24-hour visit to the United States to meet his American opposite number Ronald Reagan in an attempt, according to AFP, to halt the deterioration in French-U.S. relations. The differences are based on at least three points, above all, the great discontent felt in Paris at the continued high interest rates prevailing in America, which hit the economy of France and the other European countries. Also, France is refusing to apply economic sanctions against Poland and is determined to stick to the agreement for natural gas supplies from Siberia, despite criticism from the United States. Finally, France and the United States continue to hold different views about the problem of Central America. Paris is seeking a political solution, whereas the United States prefers armed interference.

UK PLAN TO ARM SUBMARINES WITH 'TRIDENTS' SCORED

LD111728 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] London, 11 Mar, TASS -- The British Government has decided to modernize the nuclear-powered submarine forces with the aid of U.S. ballistic missiles "Trident". The decision was endorsed at today's special meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Reporting this, television and radio point out that an official announcement to this effect is to be made in Parliament later today by Defence Secretary John Nott.

The decision of the Tories constitutes a new serious step along the lines of spiralling up the nuclear arms race which is fraught first of all with danger to the lives of millions of people in the British Isles in the event of a thermonuclear conflict. When working out plans for nuclear rearmament which will cost the country, according to the press estimates, a huge sum of about 11,000 million pounds sterling, the government ignored the broad protest movement of various political parties, trade unions, religious and public organizations.

MOSCOW VIEWS PORTUGAL'S 'UNFRIENDLY' EXPULSIONS

LD111554 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2030 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Vladimir Malin commentary]

[Text] The Portuguese Government has decided to take measures to cut by one-third the diplomatic staff of the embassies of the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and the GDR in Lisbon. This is yet another step in a series of unfriendly acts undertaken lately by the Portuguese side, particularly in relations with the Soviet Union. As I see it, by this action the Portuguese authorities are not only hindering the smooth functioning of the Soviet Embassy but are also causing premeditated direct harm to Soviet-Portuguese relations.

In reply to journalists' questions as to what provoked this openly unfriendly act toward the diplomatic missions of the socialist countries, Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira said that the decision was taken at a recent NATO meeting.

A Portuguese Communist Party statement on this question pointed out that the measure aimed at cutting the Lisbon diplomatic staff of the socialist countries only confirms that the orientation of the government's foreign affairs is subjected to the diktat of Washington. Portugal's foreign policy, the statement went on, has been turned into a weapon of NATO's aggressive and provocative circles. Democratic public opinion in the country also notes that only a total disregard for the precepts of the current constitution and for the patriotic sentiments of the Portuguese people can explain the Democratic Alliance Government's measures which represent a blow against relations with the socialist states.

At a time of serious worsening in the international situation, provoked by the policy of imperialist circles, life itself makes fruitful cooperation among states imperative in the interest of individual countries being able to resolve the peaceful tasks facing them.

It is perfectly natural that the Soviet Union and Portugal may not be unanimous on all issues or hold similar ideas. But it is the Soviet Union's conviction that this should not reflect on the normal development of bilateral relations. It is very important that the positive achievements the two countries have jointly managed to accomplish in the past should be preserved. Mutually beneficial cooperation attends those who do not look for confrontation but, on the contrary, aspire for mutual understanding.

The Soviet Union has relentlessly advocated and still advocates a stable development of relations with Portugal, provided, of course, that there is willingness toward this from the Portuguese side. In the Soviet opinion this can only be achieved as a result of efforts by both sides on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, of noninterference in one another's internal affairs and of mutually beneficial cooperation with equal rights.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union does not make the development of bilateral relations subject to the changing circumstances of the international situation but stands for a sincere dialogue in the interests of developing good relations between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples.

All the signs are that the present government in Portugal does not share these ideas. This is confirmed by this, yet another, unfriendly move toward the Soviet Union, the responsibility for whose possible consequences will fall solely on the Portuguese side.

PRAVDA VIEWS FRG-U.S. MILITARY TIES

LD120818 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS -- The drafting of two military agreements with Washington, according to the press, is drawing to a close in Bonn, PRAVDA Bonn correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA.

One of the agreements, he stresses, provides for the Bundeswehr's rearmament with new American "Pershing" missiles. Another agreement is "on support in a crisis situation and in a war." Which gives the right to the United States during ten days to move another six American divisions in addition to the four stationed in the FRG, and also an airforce of one thousand combat planes. "The notion 'crisis' is not specified in the agreement, providing much room for voluntary interpretation."

One more decision of a militaristic character, closely linked with above-mentioned military preparations of the FRG and USA, is being prepared in Bonn. It is noted in the commentary. What is at issue is permission to West German military concerns to spread their "field of action" beyond the NATO boundaries.

"All these three decisions providing for a further build-up of the Bundeswehr's military-strategic might, and more active involvement of Bonn into a new round of the arms race, being whipped up by Washington, were taken not at all accidentally now when the NATO countries, with the United States at the head, are trying to attain military superiority over the socialist countries. The danger of such plans for prospects of the FRG's peaceful development is more than obvious," the PRAVDA correspondent stresses.

USSR, GREECE TO BEGIN TALKS ON SOVIET GAS

LD121130 Moscow World Service in Engish 0700 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union is prepared to open talks with Greece on the supplies of Soviet Gas. A spokesman for the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuzgazproyekt has said that talks on the issue will take place early next month in Moscow. Consultations are also to be held with delegations from Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Austria which have shown interest in Soviet gas supplies. Italy also intends to receive Soviet gas.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

Soviet-Finnish Announcement

LD111616 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar TASS -- Follows the full text of a joint Soviet-Finnish announcement, published here today:

"President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland was in the Soviet Union from March 9 to 11, 1982, on a working visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"The head of the Finnish state and the officials accompanying him besides Moscow visited Leningrad. They were accorded a heart-felt welcome everywhere.

"Meetings and talks were held between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto."

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov, aide of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yevgeniy Samoteikin, Ambassador of the USSR to Finland Vladimir Sobolev, heads of departments at the Foreign Ministry of the USSR Yuriy Chernyakov and Georgiy Farafonov.

"On the Finnish side -- Foreign Minister of Finland Paer Stenbaeck, Director General of the Bank of Finland Ahti Karjalainen, Ambassador of Finland to the USSR Jaakko Hallama, Deputy State Secretaries at Finland's foreign ministry Keijo Korhonen and O. Vitol, special assistant of the president J. Ka'ela and Ambassador at Large Juhani Suomi."

"Questions of mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and the state of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres and prospects of its development were discussed during the talks and so were topical international problems of mutual interest. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual confidence and business like cooperation typical for the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

"Leonid Brezhnev and Mauno Koivisto noted that the meetings and talks held were a continuation of the personal contacts, which had become a sound tradition, between state leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland, which made a fruitful impact on the development of cooperation between the two countries and their reciprocal action in questions of strengthening peace and international security. They went on record in favour of the continuation of such contacts."

"It was specially emphasized that the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance reliably guarantees the development of goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, relations the basis of which was laid by the decree, signed by Lenin, on the recognition of the state independence of Finland. The experience of operation of the treaty has convincingly proved its historical value and unpassing significance for mutual relations between the Finnish and Soviet peoples. A firm conviction was expressed that this document in all its provisions and principles has been and remains the solid foundation for the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries. The sides again stressed that the treaty is a permanent important factor in strengthening peaceful conditions in Europe's North, meets the interests of strengthening security and cooperation in the European Continent, and serves the cause of international detente."

"The sides again pointed out that Finland's foreign policy course -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, guarantees the steady development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and expresses Finland's striving to pursue a peaceful neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security and to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

"In this connnection the sides emphasized the important contribution which President Urho Kekkonen has made to shaping and implementing this line."

"On the Finnish side it was pointed out that Finland in its foreign policy will resolutely and consistently continue the line indicated by President Kekkonen, central to which is the all-round development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. On the Soviet side it was stressed that President Kekkonen's outstanding activities to develop relations of goodneighbourliness, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland has always met with a high appraisal and great respect of the Soviet people.

"The sides expressed mutual striving to continue the practice of established contacts at government and parliamentary levels, between the ministries of foreign affairs and other official institutions of the two countries."

"Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the sizeable expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland, growth of trade turnover, successful continuation of joint construction of a number of major projects. The sides pointed out the significance of the existing agreements, above all of the long-term programme for developing and deepening trade-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, which is in effect till 1995."

"Both sides positively appraised the results of the 26th session of the permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Committee on Economic Cooperation, which was held in Helsinki in December 1981.

Over the 15 years of its activity, the commission and its bodies have made an essential contribution to developing and broadening trade-economic ties between the two countries."

"The Soviet Union and Finland will further make efforts for the development of bilateral economic relations. The sides reaffirmed their intention to continue a stable and balanced development of mutually beneficial trade on the basis of five-year trade and payments agreements, and the annual protocols on mutual supplies of goods specifying these agreements. It was recognised advisable to make active use of the possibilities of joint construction of industrial and other projects on the territories of both countries, of developing production cooperation and specialisation.

"The sides expressed satisfaction with the favourable state of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and placed on record that the development of these relations does not depend on time-serving fluctuations in international politics."

"These relations serve as a positive example of implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The sides at the talks declared their unflagging determination to protect and develop these relations in the future.

"In discussing topical international issues, the sides expressed deep concern over the growth of tensions in the world, the buildup of the arms race, especially of nuclear arms, and growth of the danger of war. Stressed in this connection was the importance of vigorous efforts by all states for preventing nuclear holocaust, strengthening peace and security of peoples, preserving and further developing the process of detente and equitable cooperation designed for a long perspective."

"They noted with satisfaction that the positive decisions adopted at the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly attested to the desire of all peoples for the elimination of the nuclear danger and the consolidation of universal peace.

"Both sides stressed the need of immediately taking steps aimed at ending the arms race, especially the nuclear one. In their opinion, the reaching of an understanding at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe would be of paramount importance for the strengthening of peace and European security. They also believe that the earliest resumption of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is important."

"The Soviet Union and Finland expressed their readiness actively and constructively to promote a successful holding of the forthcoming second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"The sides stressed the importance of the continuous and long-term nature of the process begun at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, its special significance for the continuation of detente and the deepening of cooperation and mutual understanding between the states and peoples of Europe. Maintenance and strengthening of this process and also the implementation of all principles and provisions of the Final Act in conditions of the continuing aggravation of the international situation acquire a still greater significance than ever before."

"The sides paid special attention to the necessity of a productive fruition of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Soviet side expressed the opinion that the draft final document, proposed by a group of neutral and non-aligned countries, furnishes a sound foundation for achieving generally acceptable results at the Madrid meeting. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the results of the Madrid meeting must reflect the desire for making real progress on all sections of the final act. The sides particularly emphasized the importance of the convocation of a conference on measures for building up confidence, security and disarmament in Europe.

"The Soviet side informed the president of Finland of the draft agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and steps connected with this in Central Europe at the first stage, recently submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks."

"The Soviet Union and Finland again reaffirmed their intention to contribute to the preservation and strengthening of peace and stability in Europe's North and in the Baltic Sea area. Noted in this connection was, in particular, the topicality of Finland's proposal to declare Northern Europe a nuclear-free zone. The realization of this proposal would substantially strengthen the security of the North European Region. Noted on the Finnish side was the constructive character of the considerations expressed by Leonid Brezhnev about ways for the practical realization of the idea.

"When discussing the situation in various parts of the world, the sides declared for the elimination of the existing seats of tension and for the prevention of the emergence of new ones in the interests of peace and international security. In this view, there are no such world or regional problems which could not be solved by political means, through negotiations."

"Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland expressed satisfaction with the exchange of views, and hold that it makes a new important contribution to the cause of developing friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

"Leonid Brezhnev extended an invitation to President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. Mauno Koivisto reaffirmed the earlier extended invitation to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitations were accepted with gratitude."

Radio Reports on Talks

LD111854 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Soviet-Finnish summit talks have been held in Moscow. They were conducted by the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party President Leonid Brezhnev and the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Shalygin writes.

This was Mauno Koivisto's first foreign visit as president of Finland. When stepping into his high office he said that in his foreign policy he would follow the course of his predecessors, Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen. That was again confirmed at the talks in Moscow and it refers to both bilateral Soviet-Finnish relations and international problems.

Soviet-Finnish relations can be described as traditionally friendly. Both countries seek to preserve those relations regardless of certain temporary factors in international policies. That was stressed at the Moscow talks. It was stated that the Soviet Union and Finland strictly adhere to the bilateral treaty signed in 1948, which was designed as one between equal partners who build their relations on full respect, on real consideration for the rights and interests of each other and on mutual concern for strengthening peace.

As Leonid Brezhnev and Mauno Koivisto pointed out, both countries benefit from cooperation in building big industrial, energy and other projects on their territories and also from other various forms of trade and economic contacts. Mutual interest in promoting all these contacts was stressed at the talks. The discussions also showed that the positions of the two countries coincide on problems concerning the removal of existing tension in international relations, ending the arms race and further advancing the process of the relaxation of tension.

Both the Soviet Union and Finland did much to make that process a reality. It's results have been especially tangible in Europe; they were beneficial to all countries of the continent. But now attempts are being made to undermine the policy of the relaxation of tension. Those attempts are clearly inspired by the United States. Washington is conducting a policy of confrontation, of whipping up the arms race, and it wants its NATO allies to follow suit. Such a policy could have serious and even fatal consequences not only for people in Europe but for all mankind.

It is very important that at the present talks in Moscow the stand of the Soviet Union was confirmed once again. It is for seeking such a solution at the negotiating table that wouldn't encroach on the security of anyone while lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The Finnish side also assessed highly the initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev aimed at maintaining a dialogue among the big powers both at the world and European levels. The meeting in Moscow showed the desire of the Soviet Union and Finland to work together for strengthening peace.

Soviet-Finnish relations are an example of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. Besides, this is an example of good and rightly developing relations between a big power and a comparatively small neighboring country. As Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, if the good beginning on which these relations are based was applied in the world more broadly there would be much fewer hotbeds of tension and conflict on our planet.

Koivisto Activities in Leningrad

LD111456 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Leningrad, 11 Mar, TASS -- The President of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, who is staying here, had a meeting today with Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Regional CPSU Committee. In the course of the friendly conversation Grigoriy Romanov familiarised the guest with the main directions of the work done by Leningraders.

The president of Finland laid flowers to the Lenin monument.

At the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery Mauno Koivisto and the personages accompanying him honoured the memory of Leningraders and soldiers who fell in the years of the Second World War. The president laid a wreath to the motherland monument which crowns the memorial. He made the following inscription in the book for distinguished visitors: "In this place filled with deep sorrow we have a special reason to feel the obligation to strengthen the struggle for peace. Mankind's hope is only in peace."

The guest inspected the art collections of the Hermitage Museum.

The Leningrad city soviet gave a luncheon in honour of the president of Finland. Toasts were exchanged by Grigoriy Romanov and Mauno Koivisto.

Koivisto Speaks on Trade

LD111422 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto has drawn attention to the importance of developing economic relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. Koivisto said at a luncheon given by the Leningrad city executive committee that trade between Finland and the Soviet Union has grown exceptionally fast in the past few years. This has been due, in addition to the efforts of the two countries, to causes affecting the international development of prices, according to Koivisto. Koivisto said that these same factors currently give us some headaches. We must maintain our high level of trade in such a way that its balance is preserved, the president said. Koivisto paid special attention to the possibilities of Finnish-Soviet cooperation in the field of energy production, whether with regard to coal, natural gas or nuclear power.

President Koivisto's program today included laying a wreath at the monument to the victims of the siege of Leningrad and sightseeing in the city. The president will leave for home at 1800.

TASS Reports Koivisto Departure

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Leningrad, 11 Mar, TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland (?today) left for home after paying a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At Pulkovo Airport, decorated with state flags of the republic of Finland, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation, the guest and those who accompanied him were seen off by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad Region Party Committee Grigoriy Romanov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin and other officials.

The president was also seen off by the Soviet Union's Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev and Finland's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jaako Hallama.

Koivisto Cables Brezhnev

LD111818 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow 11 Mar,TASS -- When leaving the Soviet Union the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev from board plane. It notes that "the programme of the visit was interesting and useful to us. We were accorded the warmest hospitality everywhere. We had an opportunity to experience again all the feelings of sincere friendship that characterise the relations both of the leaders and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland."

Mauno Koivisto expressed confidence that "this visit and the conversations held during it with Soviet leaders have facilitated the development of our trustworthy and goodneighbourly relations on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance."

The President of Finland stated that he experienced "still greater confidence that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union have excellent prospects."

PRAVDA CITES GUS HALL CRITICISMS OF PCI, PCE

PM111307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Real Socialism and the Communists of the World"]

[Text] The speech delivered by Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, at a public forum in New York organized by the party's theoretical journal, POLITICAL AFFAIRS, was published at the beginning of March. Below we publish excerpts from this speech, in which, in particular, the positions of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] leadership on the question of attitudes toward real socialism are criticized:

Those who are fighting for socialism are on board a new, climbing socioeconomic aircraft whose thrust is provided by the forces of the working class and by objective events and whose course is set by science and Marxism-Leninism. For us, difficulties, obstacles and the consequences of failures are limited by the growing world revolutionary process. Every failure contains the seeds of the means of overcoming it.

On the basis of consistent analysis and observation, we believe that genuine socialism is healthy and strong and that it is steadily gaining new positions and is the only force in the world which is overcoming the obstacles of the past.

We believe that the socialist countries are the only part of the world to be successfully building a socioeconomic system which, for the first time in mankind's history, regards man's interests, human prosperity and well-being and human rights as the basis, essence and foundation of its existence.

Events in Poland were not the cause or even the catalyst for the unforgivable, irresponsible and slanderous statements being made by certain figures in the communist parties of Italy, Spain and also Japan.

We must pay attention to false positions, since they are negative elements and obstacles in our struggle against American monopoly capital and against the positions of policy of American aggression and American imperialism and our struggle for peace, detente and socialism. These distortions and misrepresentations sometimes give a convincing appearance to the big lie about real socialism.

You cannot be for socialism in the abstract but specifically antisocialist wherever this socialism is the living reality.

The options for party and government leaders in Poland, as for all forces -- including communist party leaders -- throughout the world, were extremely restricted. It was necessary to adopt a concrete stance. Perhaps this was easier for us, because we know that despite all the assertions of the exponents of the big lie, the export of counterrevolution is the basis of the Reagan-Haig foreign policy. Under the Reagan government it has acquired the status of state policy. Herein lie the Reagan government's aim and its plans in Poland, and herein lie its plans for the Caribbean, the Near East and all parts of the world.

In imperialism's counterrevolutionary designs the destruction of socialism in Poland was the first step within the framework of the general plan. This should not surprise anyone. As President Reagan has said, Poland is destined to be the "beginning of the end."

The broader plan was to use the crisis in Poland to create a kind of flareup point in Europe and destroy the equilibrium which has existed since World War II -- an equilibrium in which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are the main anti-imperialist and antiwar forces.

The plan was to change the correlation of forces in Europe and the correlation of forces throughout the world in favor of imperialism. The Reagan government saw Polish events as an opportunity to mask the restoration of American imperialism's positions as the undisputed dominant military and economic forces in Europe, push back the borders of socialism and turn back the hands on the clock of history on the front of national liberation and anticolonialism. Now they are discouraged and enraged because the Polish "key has jammed.

In this connection it should be noted that for a year or more the leaders of the Polish Communist Party tried with the utmost patience -- perhaps even too much -- to resist the forces of counterrevolution by peaceful means. But all was in vain. No concessions satisfied the Solidarity leaders. Because many of them sought not reform but counterrevolution, martial law became inevitable and necessary.

The objectively insulting assertions of certain leaders of the Italian and Spanish communist parties support and encourage the forces of counterrevolution.

Life in Poland will return entirely to normal, Poland will go back to the path of building socialism and will once again become a country which belongs to the workers and is controlled and managed by them. As a result socialism in Poland will have stronger positions than ever before. The Polish people will continue to follow the path of building a modern industrial state with great prosperity and an even higher living standard -- including quality of life.

Recent statements by certain leaders of the PCI and the Spanish Communist Party PCE directly or indirectly contain nearly all the fabrications, misleading ideas and distortion which reactionary forces have been spreading in relation to socialism, particularly the Soviet Union, for more than 60 years.

There is no difference between Comrade Berlinguer's statement: "It is necessary to go beyond criticism of individual errors and direct attention to the functioning of the system itself" and Haig's words: "The communist system itself is meeting with complications."

There is no distinction between the content of statements by the PCI and PCE leadership and the big lie to the effect that the Soviet Union is allegedly engaged in the "export of revolution" and "imposes the Soviet model" on other countries.

As we all know, the big lie of anticommunism is no ordinary lie. It is a well-thought-out general brainwashing plan.

It is a general plan which incorporates all possible fabrications, all the myths, distortions and slander fabricated by "think tanks" over many years. It is the most impressive tissue of lies in mankind's history. It is based on the Hitlerite concept of morality and ethics, which proclaims that if you repeat a big enough lie often enough, some people will believe some of it.

The big lie is intended as an instrument for combating socialism, since there is no other way to defend capitalism, which is going through a period of crisis, recession and stagnation.

The big lie is today a subterfuge to which all nuclear maniacs resort. It is the last refuge in the world for the whole imperialist gang. The end result of the big lie could be the end of human life on our precious planet.

The big lie is directed against the main forces which oppose imperialist, monopoly capital. And any indulgence of this big lie, on any topic, however trivial, makes a person vulnerable to ideological decay.

The statements of Comrades Berlinguer and Carrillo misuse the word "democracy" -- I mean both the spirit and the letter.

This word is repeated literally every two lines, as if they are trying to embellish their speech. The word is used to create the false impression that democracy is something which does not really exist in socialist countries and to show that Marxism-Leninism is in fact a theoretical obstacle to the development of democracy in the socialist society. Of course, in reality it is the other way about. The social essence of Marxism-Leninism lies in freeing mankind from all forms of oppression. Marxism-Leninism is the chief science in the struggle for genuine democracy.

Any honest, objective observer would immediately recognize this truth about the nature of socialist democracy. It is a living, dynamic, advanced system which is becoming increasingly representative and reflects progress in building real socialism. From the first socialism has been more democratic in nature than anything capitalism could ever offer.

Socialist democracy is a constantly developing process. It is consciously, consistently developed in the direction of the involvement of more and more people in the process of management and decisionmaking. This is real people's power.

In the Soviet Union one in every four citizens over the age of 18 takes part in the work of the leadership organs which take the decisions. A visit to any Soviet plant or factory will convince even the honest skeptic that Soviet workers are the real masters of their enterprises. Yet a visit to any U.S. industrial enterprise will show that American workers have no power and enjoy no infouence and that they play no real role in decisionmaking in the production process. Under capitalism, even in the best circumstances, bourgeois democracy is 80 percent show and illusory, purely external attributes, while in reality the people have virtually no political or economic power.

In the context of objective truth and the real world of socialism, socialism's supporters defend it and explain its weaknesses and errors within the framework of an overall forward movement. In the main these errors spring from growth. At the same time Eurocommunists take these weaknesses and shortcomings out of context, interpret them incorrectly and use them to discredit, humiliate and degrade the socialist system in general, while lavishing praise on the bourgeois semblance of democracy.

With the help of these despicable attacks the PCI and PCE leaders apparently reach the conclusion that socialism's victories in East European countries after World War II were in fact a defeat for world socialism and, moreover, that these victories are today the main obstacle in the way of socialism's future development, especially in Europe.

In this connection particular attention should be drawn to the fact that nowhere in this statement are those countries called socialist. They are called various things: "countries of a socialist orientation," countries of the "socialist type" or the "East European countries."

The statements mentioned mainly emphasize their condemnation of the Warsaw Pact countries, the "Soviet bloc," "Soviet SS-20 missiles," "Soviet interference, Soviet military intervention and Soviet pressure on the nonaligned countries."

In fact it is the Warsaw Pact countries that maintain the strategic military equilibrium of forces which is restraining the aggressive designs of world imperialism, which seeks to establish domination in the world and end the international struggle for socialism. It is the Warsaw Pact's existence which saves endangered peace throughout the world.

The PCI and PCE leaders' statements ignore the fact that it is the Warsaw Pact countries which have repeatedly put forward proposals on dispersing the two military alliances on the basis of mutual and complete disarmament. They also close their eyes to the fact that the United States and NATO have repeatedly, thoughtlessly rejected such proposals without even discussing them.

The positions of the Italian and Spanish Communist Parties make no mention of the proposals -- more than 100 of them -- put forward by the Soviet Union and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on initiatives aimed at beginning talks on arms reduction, detente, peace and coexistence. Yet only last week Comrade L. Brezhnev made more proposals on halting both the testing of all types of nuclear weapons and their production. These proposals were relegated to somewhere in the back pages by the New York TIMES.

Communists throughout the world will testify that in the 64 years of socialist building an inexhaustible treasure house of valuable ideas and experience in the sphere of building socialism has been accumulated.

A countless number of conclusions, lessons and tenets possessing both national peculiarities and universal features arise directly from the building of real socialism.

And could it be otherwise? Refusal to recognize this reality is a rejection of scientific socialism.

Out of the universally applicable conclusions drawn from the experience of building socialism which have become laws of socialist building, I will mention the following:

1. Socialism can only become a reality if the class struggle is waged in all spheres of life, including the ideological sphere.

2. The socialist revolution can only become a reality if the capitalist class is removed from economic power, which means transferring control of the means of production to the working people. The enemy must also be stripped of influential positions in the political and ideological arena.

3. Socialism can only become a reality if state power is organized in such a way that the working class, in alliance with the petite bourgeoisie, farmers, the intelligentsia and technical specialists, hold the dominant positions in the country.

4. Socialism can only become a reality if its leading force -- the working class -- is headed by a revolutionary, advanced communist party armed with and creatively applying the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism.

5. Socialism can only grow and develop if it implements, in international relations, a policy of anti-imperialism and antiracism and if it takes its place in the front ranks of the forces which set in motion the world revolutionary process.

6. Socialism can only flourish if it plans an economy based on objective capabilities and available resources.

All these are fundamental concepts of worldwide applicability. To ignore or reject all the wealth of practical experience and knowledge accumulated in the process of building socialism is to move not toward socialism but in the opposite direction.

Naturally, these universal concepts must be seen in the context of national peculiarities, features and traditions.

But just as a worldwide similarity exists in the real world of capitalism and the class struggle, so there are similar features the world over in the struggle against capitalism and for socialism.

When Marxists speak of the multiplicity of forms of socialism, they mean the diversity -- revealed by history itself -- of ways of manifesting its single essence: the socialist state's ownership of the means of production.

In rejecting the principles of socialist building which have withstood the test of time Comrade Berlinguer is continuing to tilt at the nonexistent windmills of the nonexistent "Soviet model."

In the real world there is no such thing as class forces of the "third way."

The Eurocommunists speak of the "democratic society" as though no opposing forces, no political or ideological struggle emerge during the transition to socialism. In their fantasy world all forces will greet the socialist revolution without resistance or even with enthusiasm.

Capitalism cannot be made humane. It is inhumane in its very essence, which lies in the exploitation of the working class for the personal advantage of the capitalist class. At the heart of reality there is the class struggle, the class struggle between the working class and the class of monopoly capital. No schemes for a "third way" can bypass that reality.

To slander existing socialism is to undermine the very idea of socialism as a solution to the problems and crises of existing capitalism.

It must be quite clear from the statements I have cited and from others that the attack on real socialism, the rejection of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and the negation of the successes and victories achieved during socialism's establishment and development constitute an attempt to gain the support of people who have succumbed to the influence of the big lie of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. This objective is sought by accepting the lies and distortions instead of exposing and combating them. It is an attempt to represent oneself as "respectable and acceptable" and to obtain a good press.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the leaders of the working class from all sides. This pressure never lets up and never ends. It is ideological and political in nature and can be overt or covert, open or subtly disguised. The offensive is waged on the front and on the flanks. The enemy uses sugared pills and gilded snares. It tries to soften people up and to corrupt them. Throughout their history the vast majority of working class organizations and their leaders have suitably rebuffed such pressure.

Lenin once noted: "It is not a question of intentions, motives or words but of the objective situation independent of them which determines the destiny and the significance of slogans, tactics or the overall direction of a given party or group" (V.I. Lenin, Completed Collected Works, Vol 23 p 335).

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO MALTESE PRESIDENT

LD111800 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar ,TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta conveying congratulations on her appointment to the post of president, and wished her successes in the activity at this high post. The message expresses confidence that good relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Malta will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of strengthening peace, detente and cooperation in Europe.

Agatha Barbara, in a reply message expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

BELGIAN BANKERS VISIT MOSCOW, MEET ALKHIMOV

PM111303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Belgian Bank Societe Generale De Banques headed by (A. Koppe), honorary board chairman, was in the USSR from 27 February through 7 March to open a branch in Moscow.

(A. Koppe) was received by V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR State Bank Board. They discussed matters relating to the further development of Soviet-Belgian business cooperation.

U.S. EMBARGO ON LIBYAN OIL 'ECONOMIC BOYCOTT'

LD111534 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar, TASS -- The Reagan administration has undertaken a new hostile action against Libya, whose anti-imperialist course has long been arousing an undisguised fury of the U.S. ruling circles. The White House has issued a presidential decree imposing restrictions on trade with Libya and ending, in particular, the import of Libyan oil.

The discriminatory measures with regard to the sovereign Libyan state are again showing to the whole world the character of the policy of the present U.S. administration, which considers that it is allowed to do everything and that it can unceremoniously use the "economic weapon" to "punish" those countries which refuse to obey Washington's diktat.

The Reagan administration's new anti-Libyan action is aimed at undermining the economy of that country, at virtually disarming it, since oil, as is known, in the hands of Arab states is an important element of containing the expansion of the Israeli aggressors.

However, attempts at weakening Libya's economic positions are doomed to failure. Even State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, officially announcing anti-Libyan "sanctions," had to admit that the termination of the import of oil from Libya will have only a limited effect on it. Libyan high-quality oil may find a ready market in the world, including that in Western Europe.

In this connection a great interest in West European capitals is being aroused by the current negotiations in Vienna between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria. As the Austrian leader stated, they are devoted to the discussion of, mainly, trade and economic matters.

It is significant that President Reagan's decision to organize an "economic boycott" of Libya does not find support even among the USA's NATO allies.

The U.S. press points out that economic "sanctions" against Libya were worked out and approved by the White House way back last month. However, an official announcement was delayed to give time to Washington to consult its allies -- in other words, to draw them into such boycott. When the USA's massive pressure on West European countries failed to produce the desired results, the administration, as admitted by a State Department spokesman, deemed it necessary to impose "sanctions" unilaterally.

To justify his imperial policy with regard to Libya, President Reagan again resorted to absurd inventions as to the Libyan Government's involvement in "international terrorism" and asserted that the import of Libyan oil allegedly creates a threat to U.S. national interests.

However, it is well known that none other than Washington has made international terrorism its state policy. It is precisely the U.S. CIA that organizes conspiracies to assassinate Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Fidel Castro, and other sovereign-state leaders unwelcome to Washington. It is precisely in U.S. territory that professional terrorists from among Cuban and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries undergo training to stage armed provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua.

As is clear from a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the new "sanctions" against Libya will be possibly followed by a U.S. armed intervention against that country. According to the AP news agency, a plan for such an invasion of Libya with the use of U.S. and Israeli troops has already been worked out by the Pentagon jointly with the CIA.

Motives Analyzed

LD111914 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Mar 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Reagan administration has decided to stop buying Libyan oil and has banned the sale of some kinds of industrial and technological equipment to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

As an explanation for this crude act, Washington said that it is in response to the Libyan terrorist acts against the United States, according to its allegation. The U.S. State Department alleged that the Jamahiriyah's policy threatens the African and Middle Eastern countries. The falseness of Washington's allegations are so clear that there is no need to expose them. However, it is essential to reveal the objectives of Washington's terrorist act against Libya.

First of all, by accusing Libya of terrorism Washington is trying to arouse feelings hostile to Libya in some African and Middle Eastern countries and thus to exclude the Libyan Jamahiriyah from the front of Arab and African struggle against the U.S. colonial imperialists and their strategic ally, Israel.

Second, the U.S. embargo on Libyan oil and its ban on the sale of U.S. industrial equipment and technology to the Libyan Jamahiriyah aim at weakening the Libyan national economy, creating artificial difficulties in Libya, and arousing the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants with the present revolutionary system, which the U.S. CIA has been hatching plans to topple.

Last, the Reagan administration is trying through its terrorist acts against Libya to strike at the efforts of the majority of the world's countries working toward establishing equal international, economic and commercial relations.

And so Washington's present act against Libya goes beyond U.S.-Libyan bilateral relations.

PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD112352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The creation of the Palestinian Communist Party has been announced in Beirut. Here is what Comrade Arabi Awwad, a Political Bureau member of the Palestinian Communist Party, told our correspondent in an interview:

[Begin Awwad recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] The creation of the Palestinian Communist Party has been brought about through our people's struggle for their national rights. These rights include the right to self-determination and the formation of our own independent state and the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes, as envisaged by UN decisions. The uniting of Palestinian communists in one party will enable them to increase their contribution to the common struggle.

A particularly important role is being played by communists in the lands of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, which have been occupied by Israel since 1967. Not one demonstration takes place without their participation. Communists enjoy influence in public organizations. They are energetically exposing the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, such as the Camp David deal and the so-called Palestinian autonomy.

The manifesto on the formation of the Communist Party received a broad positive response in Palestinian circles. This is shown by the messages of greetings being received by the party's leadership and by articles in the press. [end recording]

U.S. EXPECTS MUCH FROM SOMALI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD112128 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The news agencies report that the American visit of the Somali president, Siad Barre, is of a purely military nature. Georgiy Tanov makes these comments:

The spokesman for the American administration has said that the visit did not have any concrete aims. We are made to believe that the president of Somalia couldn't find a lot of serious things at home and traveled across half the world only to have a chat with Ronald Reagan, Alexander Haig and Caspar Weinberger. Maybe that is true, but Washington expects much from the visit. The spokesman of the American administration, Mr Petterson, made that quite clear, and he ought to know all about the affair because he is American ambassador to Somalia. The official told journalists that Somalia was expanding the modernizing of military bases meant to station American armed forces. He described the American-Somalia agreement of 1980 on the use by the United States of military bases on Somali territory as a turning point in the relations between the two countries.

African and other countries have commented on the event much more widely and exactly. The magazine AFRICA, published in London, has said that the agreement was another stage in setting up a network of American bases in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and that it lays the foundation of a new interventionist policy of the United States.

The evolution of American military penetration into Somalia is interesting in itself. It is typical of American policy of stepping up military presence in many parts of the world. The so-called Carter Doctrine is the theory underlining this policy. According to the doctrine, the United States should defend its so-called national interests in the Persian Gulf by force. The doctrine has been applied to other parts of the world, including Somalia.

President Reagan has said that the presence of the American Navy and Air Force beyond the NATO zone is insufficient. In an interview at the very beginning of his presidency he said that it was not a question of hoisting the American flag somewhere and withdrawing. We need, he stressed, presence on solid earth and this presence is consolidated by the Rapid Deployment Force ready to invade any country or attack any movement which Washington considers revolutionary.

President's Barre's fears of a so-called Ethiopian and Libyan menace to his country and Washington's concern over the territorial claims of Mogadishu to its neighbors are only cheap camouflage. In essence America does not consider Somali a sovereign state but a big well-located military base that can be used for various strategic purposes.

SOMALIA SEEN AS U.S. PAWN, 'BEGGAR FOR HANDOUTS'

PM071553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Igor Tarutin's "Commentator's Column": "The Boomerang of Expansionism"]

[Text] Major demonstrations are taking place in Somalia against the existing regime. A tense atmosphere has persisted in the north of the country since the beginning of this year when an uprising by army units flared there. The Somali Embassy in London recently confirmed officially that demonstrations in the town of Hargeisa had been fired on. The current unrest has clear political overtones. It reflects the population's general discontent at the constantly deteriorating internal situation.

After devastating droughts, an extremely difficult situation has emerged in agriculture, which provides the overwhelming majority of Somali with the means to exist. However, the government has done nothing to alleviate the peasants' disastrous plight. About 1.5 million hectares of land fit for cultivation are not being used in the country. The authorities state that they do not have the resources to carry out agrarian projects. Appropriations for these aims as well as for industrial development plans and spending on social needs are constantly being cut in favor of increasing military spending.

Somalia has stepped into the whirlpool of the arms race since the departure of the country's present leadership from a progressive domestic and foreign policy course. Plans to create a "greater Somalia" and Mogadishu's territorial claims on neighboring African states arising from these plans spilled over into an aggressive war against Ethiopia which has caused the Somali economy perceptible harm. But the line toward confrontation with its neighbors continues and this is aggravating the domestic problems even more.

The government is trying to quell the opposition's growing protests with repression and terror. The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, citing Western diplomats, has written that there are 2,000-5,000 political prisoners in Somalia. The president's reshuffles within the upper echelons of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party are evidence of serious discord within the ruling elite itself.

Mogadishu is trying to find a way out of the present impasse by further strengthening relations with the West and with reactionary Arab regimes. Somalia has granted the United States the right for the "Rapid Deployment Force" to use installations on its territory. But the "friendship" with Washington has not yielded the country any dividends. U.S. financial aid has proved somewhat more modest than Mogadishu expected. At the same time, the degrading role of a pawn in Washington's aggressive plans and a beggar for handouts offends the Somalis' national sentiments and intensifies social tension in the country.

Mogadishu's expansionist course is boomeranging against Somalia's national interests. The mass unrest in the country also indicates this.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM MOZAMBIQUE

GF111250 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has received Joao dos Santos Ferreira, head of the Mozambique delegation in the Uzbek SSR and secretary of state for cotton. During their meeting Sharaf Rashidov briefed his guests on the way Uzbek workers are endeavoring to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and on their preparations to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Sharaf Rashidov said: Uzbek toilers cherish very friendly sentiments toward the people of Mozambique who have rid themselves of the darkness of colonialism and set up a new life. The Soviet peoples wish every success to the just struggle of the people of Mozambique and other peace-loving African peoples aimed at totally removing the remants of colonialism and achieving peace and national development.

On his part Joao dos Santos Ferreira expressed his gratitude for the special hospitality extended to the representatives of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He added that their acquaintance with the experiences of Uzbek cottongrowers and irrigation experts has been a new experience for them which will be very useful for [words indistinct] in Mozambique who have moved to develop the cotton industry.

TASS REPORTS ON COUP ATTEMPT IN SURINAME

LD111750 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 11 Mar, TASS -- The PRENSA LATINA agency quotes Suriname radio as reporting on a coup d'etat in that country. Judging by an unofficial report, the ruling military committee, which assumed full power early in February this year, has been overthrown and its head Lieutenant-Colonel Deysi Bouterse, commander of the country's armed forces, has been arrested. The coup has been staged by a group of army and police officers.

Further Report

LD120948 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 12 Mar, TASS -- The bulk of the Armed Forces of Suriname, where coup d'etat attempt took place yesterday, are loyal to the National Military Council, said head of the council Lieutenant-Colonel Deysi Bouterse, in his television appearance. Most of the army units, he said, reaffirmed support of the council. Minister of Defense and Police L. Neede also made a television appearance, along with Deysi Bouterse who accused the head of the abortive coup Wilfred Hawker of betrayal. The minister of defence and police said that the police forces sided with the legitimate government.

As it is reported, Bouterse and other members of the military command, and also some civilian leaders, are now in one of the forts from where they coordinate the struggle against rebels. Nevertheless, the PRENSA LATINA reports, rebel leaders broadcast by radio an appeal, naming themselves "Council for National Liberation" and asserting that they controlled the situation in the country.

New York, 12 Mar, TASS -- The AP news agency points out that the rebels are obviously right-wing who sought to change the direction of Suriname's state policy, through coup d'etat.

U.S. ADVISER REPORTED WOUNDED IN EL SALVADOR

PM121107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "El Salvador: U.S. Adviser Wounded"]

[Text] The SAL press agency has announced that a U.S. military "adviser" leading subunits of the junta's troops during a clash with rebels at the population center of (Chupamel) near the border with Honduras has been wounded.

This fact, like the death last year in combat of four U.S. instructors, completely refutes official Washington's hypocritical allegations that Americans are forbidden to take part in combat operations.

The rebels' Venceremos radio station has reported active operations by detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in the region of the cities of San Miguel, San Vincente and Santa Ana. In San Vincente and San Miguel the rebels have occupied some residential regions.

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. ESCALATION IN EL SALVADOR

PM111529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Washington, 8 Mar, TASS -- The Reagan administration has elaborated a new strategy for escalating U.S. interference in El Salvador by making provision for a sharp increase in weapons deliveries and stepping up the military training on U.S. territory of members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces for punitive expeditions. The Washington POST reports this, citing high-ranking administration officials.

These plans, hatched in the State Department, the CIA and the Pentagon, also make provision for strengthening U.S. military positions in Central America, carrying out secret subversive actions against Cuba and Nicaragua and increasing the numbers of American military "advisers" in El Salvador.

As is known, a battalion of the junta's troops has already undergone training at the American military bases of Fort Bragg and Fort Benning, and now another 1,500 members of the punitive forces are being trained there under the leadership of Pentagon instructors.

The strategy elaborated by Washington is aimed chiefly at a military solution in El Salvador, not at the attainment of a political settlement through talks. Congressman S. Solarz, for instance, believes that this policy will ultimately lead to U.S. regular troops being sent to El Salvador.

U.S. SAID PREPARING INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

LD111146 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Reports by the news agencies of the world make it clear that the threat of the United States military intervention in El Salvador is mounting. A comment on these reports from our commentator Mikhail (Artushenkov):

The events of the past few days have provided new evidence that the United States is bent on achieving a military solution in El Salvador. Five brigades of special forces have been trained in the United States for direct participation in the hostilities in that country. They are now at bases near San Diego in California, and United States forces in the Panama Canal Zone have likewise been brought to a state of combat readiness. At the same time the flow of United States arms to the ruling junta in El Salvador has increased. Just a few days ago another shipment of American military equipment arrived there, including 12 helicopters and 13 combat and transport aircraft. Significantly, the Pentagon is supplying the junta with military aircraft never in the past provided to any Western Hemisphere country. These advanced aircraft are flown by United States pilots.

The Washington POST has revealed that the United States National Security Council is hurriedly examining plans drawn up earlier for a military response to developments in El Salvador and that the emphasis in these studies is on direct military intervention. The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, speaking on American television, has said the United States will do everything to keep the junta in power in El Salvador. This has also been said repeatedly by the secretary of state, Alexander Haig, and only last Friday Haig had a hush-hush meeting with a member of the junta, Colonel Gutierrez. On top of which the junta's leader, Napoleon Duarte, is flying to Washington.

The Washington POST has also made it clear that the United States' strategy of escalating interference in El Salvador's affairs provides for a further increase in arms supplies to the junta, a (general) reinforcement of the United States' military position in Central America and establishment of new military bases in the region and subversive operations against Cuba and Nicaragua. To carry out these plans the United States is looking for allies. It wants to give its aggression in El Salvador the appearance of a collective action. That is why the Pentagon's emissaries have lately been making frequent trips to Chile, Paraguay and Honduras and also to Argentina, Colombia and several other countries. The Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, said at recent closed-door hearings in the House of Representatives that the United States was conducting secret talks with several Latin American countries about the enlargement and reconstruction of military bases for use by the United States Armed Forces should this be necessary. Washington is thus openly paving the way for military intervention, ignoring the possibilities of a political settlement in the region as has been proposed by Nicaragua, by patriotic organizations in El Salvador and by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico. Washington's aggressive and irresponsible actions, fraught as they are with the gravest consequences, are causing justified anxiety worldwide.

U.S. PHOTOGRAPHIC PROPAGANDA ON NICARAGUA SCORED

PY111841 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress to Latin America in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. Department of State and its foreign satellites have been caught redhanded while blunderingly trying to falsify Nicaraguan events.

The story begins with the publication by the French magazine LE FIGARO of an impressive picture showing human corpses burning. The picture's caption reads as follows: Sandinists killed 200 anti-Castro Miskito indians.

Although it is impossible to recognize the persons being consumed by the flames in the picutre published by the French magazine in its 6 February issue, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig liked the picture so much that at a press conference with U.S. reporters he reproached them for overlooking such convincing proofs of crimes committed by the "Reds" in Central America.

U.S. editors were ready to buy the photo from LE FIGARO, but it was established that the devious photograph was taken by the (GAMA) agency in September 1978, when Nicaraguan Red Cross workers were incinerating the bodies of peaceful citizens murdered by the Somozists in order to prevent epidemics.

The owners of LE FIGARO magazine retreated a step and acknowledged what they called "their said mistake." A mistake -- very sad indeed.

We want to point out in this regard that small errors of this kind are not at all infrequent, but very opportunistic for the United States and its great buddies. Thus, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK published the picture of an important radio installation. The authors claimed it to be a sophisticated Soviet-Cuban radar. In fact, the complex was built in Cuba during the Batista regime by the International Telegraph and Telephone Company in order to guarantee communications with Florida, thus forcing its publishers to make a statement denying the publication.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of the LE FIGARO magazine, a number of Western publications published a picture showing a clash between policemen and civilian demonstrators. It said that the Polish policemen were dispersing a delegation of workers after the implementation of martial law.

A thorough study of the picture -- which is quite hazy, reportedly taken under strange circumstances -- revealed that the readers were deceived by showing them a picutre taken during an attack by British soldiers against the inhabitants of the Catholic ghetto in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

But there is still another aspect of the problem: The political aspect. We could only realize, for example, that the LE FIGARO magazine published that photo when all the newspapers throughout the world were carrying horrifying pictures and communiques on the genocide in El Salvador.

Soldiers equipped by the Yankees and U.S. advisers walk calmly among the mountains of bodies, including those of children. The State Department could not feign ignorance of this situation and did not find anything better to say than that the officers had no permission to show up in the operations zone, that is, in the places where women, children and the aged are massacred.

Washington even ostentatiously called back some advisers from El Salvador, a fact which does not change the situation. We must not be surprised, therefore, that the North Americans have undertaken this series of propaganda activities to distract the people from the critical (?accusations) and to inculcate public opinion that all is said to be [words indistinct]

In conclusion, we can say that this U.S. propaganda has been carried out at world level, and is known as operation (?Derba)

NICARAGUAN MINISTER CITED ON U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

LD121150 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 12 Mar 82

["Destabilization" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Managua, 12 Mar, TASS -- The Reagan administration has started implementing a plan aimed at destabilizing the Nicaraguan revolution. A statement to this effect was made by Nicaragua's Minister of Agricultural Development Jaime Wheelock, who returned from a trip to the USA.

The U.S. administration, he told a press conference here, is planning to organize an armed intervention in Nicaragua by an army of mercenaries, instigate an armed conflict between our country and Honduras and, at last, use an "interamerican force" to stifle the Sandinist people's revolution and suppress the national liberation movement in El Salvador. A component part of these criminal designs is also the support given by the United States to the armed gangs on Nicaragua's territory and the forming of sabotage groups for attacks against the most vital economic objectives in the republic.

Washington's aggressive policy, Jaime Wheelock went on to say, meets with growing opposition in the United States itself. In answer to it, the U.S. administration is whipping up a slanderous campaign in an attempt to discredit the Nicaraguan realities and pave the ground for increasing interference in Central America's affairs. The attempts at justifying Washington's aggressive policy in Central America are doomed to a failure, Jaime Wheelock stressed.

SERIKOV NOTES U.S. PLANS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD111824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Washington POST, President Reagan has approved a plan for secret operations against Nicaragua prepared by the CIA. This plan envisages, in particular, setting up special units of mercenaries to carry out terrorist acts against Nicaragua. Our correspondent Aleksandr Serikov reports from the Nicaraguan capital, Managua:

At the present time, when the atmosphere in Central America is inflamed right up to the limit, where U.S. imperialism is attempting to maintain its supremacy with all its strength, the threat of armed incursion into the countries of the region by the armed forces of the antipopular regimes and their hangers-on, the Cuban and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary remnants, is becoming ever more real. In this tense atmosphere the independent voice of revolutionary Nicaragua resounds with ever greater strength. All attempts by interventionists to stifle the popular revolution are doomed to fail.

Addressing the nation on the day marking the second anniversary of the creation of detachments of the People's Sandinist Militia and the Voluntary Armed Self-Defense detachments, Nicaraguan Defense Minister and Commander in Chief of the People's Militia Humberto Ortega said:

[Begin recording in vernacular fading to Russian translation] At this time we must be especially active in enhancing the defense capability of our homeland, says Humberto Ortega. A great role in the cause of enhancing our defense capability and in the cause of defending the sovereignty of our homeland is played by the detachments of the Sandinist people's militia. We do not exclude the possibility of a very serious situation arising as a consequence of an incursion in El Salvador, which may end in intervention against Nicaragua. All kinds of military actions directed against our country are possible. In particular, the landing of troops, armed provocations on the border and the bombing of our towns, says the Nicaraguan defense minister.

Consequently, it is the duty of our people to be fully prepared to defend the homeland and to strengthen the ranks of the Sandinist people's militia, which, together with the units of the People's Army, is called upon to defend the independence of our homeland.

PZEROV VIEWS U.S. 'ANTI-NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN'

LD111448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Nikolay Pzerov commentary in 11 March PRAVDA entitled "Shifting the Blame"]

[Text] Middendorf, the U.S. representative in the OAS permanent council, has made a speech in which he tried to portray Nicaragua as an interventionist in Central America. Such statements have been made virtually every day recently by American statesmen and politicians. This war of words forms part of the anti-Nicaraguan campaign currently being waged by the United States. Why does the United States need this? The point is that Washington has taken a number of active measures recently to try to save its placement in El Salvador, where the people have risen against the dictator regime. It is Washington's aim to save this regime at all costs, including through the use of crude force. It is to justify this that Washington needs the myth about Nicaragua's aggressiveness and interference in the affairs of its neighbors. However, the fact that the accusations against the Nicaraguan leadership are groundless has had to be admitted even by the American press. The New York TIMES wrote that U.S. advisers with the Honduran Army had been trying for almost a year to intercept Nicaraguan weapons for the rebels. And what happened? The operation turned out to be unsuccessful. How can one intercept what does not exist?

The accusations against Nicaragua are clearly slanderous, particularly if one takes into account the fact that the government of that country has made a proposal for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America. As a practical measure in this direction, it proposed, for instance the signing of a nonaggression and mutual security pact between Nicaragua and neighboring Costa Rica and Honduras.

How did the United States respond to these realistic and sensible proposals? With resort to extreme measures; by building up its military presence in the Caribbean, as shown by the NATO Safe Pass-82 maneuvers which began the other day. Bands of foreign mercenaries, Cuban, Nicaraguan and other emigres, are being trained on U.S. territory to wage struggles against progressive forces and governments in Central America. According to the foreign press, President Reagan has sanctioned a broad program of secret operations. This provides, in particular, for subversive operations, including military operations, and sabotage and other hostile acts against Cuba and Nicaragua.

The United States is trying with a smokescreen of lies, to deceive the world public, and to cover up its own aggressive plans directed against the peoples struggling for liberty and independence.

TASS REPORTS ON U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN PLANS

LD112056 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 11 Mar 82

["United States Prepares Coup in Nicaragua" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 11 Mar, TASS -- The United States has launched an anti-Nicaraguan campaign unprecedented for its scope and fierceness. President Reagan approved a large-scale programme of secret operations against the Sandinist government. These operations can be subdivided into three categories: paramilitary, political and economic, and propaganda operations. A considerable part of these operations will be implemented by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA with involving intelligence service of Venezuela, Colombia, Chile and a number of other countries.

According to the information of the television company ABC, special commandos units have been formed to be sent into Nicaragua.

They consist of over one thousand men who underwent training in Argentina in accordance with the programme worked out by the U.S. administration. Former Green Berets notorious for cruelty in slaying peaceful people of countries of Indochina in the years of Washington's venture in Vietnam will be included in commandos units.

These operations will be directed from command posts situated in Honduras close to the Nicaraguan border. According to different sources, the Reagan administration allocates for these operations from 19 to 25 million dollars.

Preparations for the implementation of the plan of the invasion of Nicaragua have been started by the Pentagon and the CIA. Urgent consultations with Honduras and Colombia are held for the purposes of using islands in the Gulf of Fonseca and in the Caribbean for the transportation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

Honduras troops, Somosa men and metises of the Nicaraguan descent armed by the United States assumed the positions along the Coco River.

A large amount of armaments was airlifted by the Pentagon to the Honduras port of Puerto Lempira. More than 100 flights of planes of the military transport aviation were used to airlift the armaments. The numerical strength of the interventionist forces concentrated near the Nicaraguan border is estimated at over two thousand.

Washington, 14 Mar, TASS -- Chairman of the Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on Inter-American Affairs, Michael Barnes issued a statement in which he accused the Reagan administration of the striving to stir up war hysteria so as to pave the ground for the intervention of Nicaragua. He said it looks like the administration wishes to unleash a war in Central America and that the course of the White House cannot but cause concern.

Ronald Reagan was asked in the White House if the United States is really conducting secret operations against Nicaragua. He said that this is something he cannot comment on. We are always speaking truth, he said.

Then tell the truth. Do you really wish to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, the President was asked? In reply he merely shrugged his shoulders and walked out.

New York, 11 Mar, TASS -- In an interview to the television company ABC, Nicaragua's ambassador in the United States Francisco Navarro rejected as absolutely groundless the U.S. administration's accusations of the Sandinist government that it, allegedly, "harbours aggressive plans" against neighbouring countries and is conducting a "large-scale military construction" which, allegedly threatens the whole region. "We never concealed and are not going to conceal the fact that we are strengthening our defences," the ambassador said. "The necessity of measures in this direction is particularly apparent now that the United States is openly threatening Nicaragua."

The ambassador described as an "utter lie" the administration's assertions that over 6,000 Cubans and from 50 to 70 Soviet advisers are staying in Nicaragua. "There is not a single Soviet adviser in Nicaragua. We have not more than ten Cuban advisers now," he said.

Refuting allegations that Nicaragua sends its military advisers to assist Salvadorean rebels, F. Navarro said: "The aim of Washington's campaign is quite obvious. Making such accusations the United States is trying to create a pretext for increasing its military interference in the events in Salvador."

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR VIEWS MISKITO AFFAIR

PY112222 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Recently our radio station broadcast an interview granted to our correspondent Ansolma Septien by Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USSR Jacinto Suarez Espinoza.

Among other things, Jacinto Suarez Espinoza discussed counterrevolutionary activities of gangs made up by former Somoza guardsmen in areas inhabited by Miskito Indians. This is what he had to say about this:

[Begin recording] [Suarez Espinoza] It is well known that the counterrevolutionary gangs operate from Honduras. These gangs carried out one very special operation in northern Celaya Department, an area inhabited by extremely backward people who were used as tools with the help of certain religious sects.

[Septien] Did they try to cause problems with Miskito Indians?

[Suarez Espinoza] As a result of this operation more than 60 Nicaraguans died, murdered in the most Dantesque fashion. Thanks to the statement made by a prisoner some days ago, we know that Sandinist soldiers of border units that were captured alive were murdered in such monstrous ways as castration and spearing in the chest. That is to say, in a sadistic manner. Some even called it Satanic, because the killers indulged in Satanic rites before killing the victims.

The government reacted by moving Miskito Indians settled along the Coco River -- a difficult river at that, because one bank belongs to Honduras and the other to Nicaragua. These indians were resettled in a different place with better living conditions than those that they had enjoyed before. This decision demanded great government efforts.

The conflict-prone area is near the border with Honduras. We must also say that the gangs operating here are backed up by groups which exist freely and with impunity in the United States. When we say freely and with impunity we are not just playing with words -- there is evidence and the U.S. press has publicized meetings of these counterrevolutionaries, who have issued public and open statements scoring our revolution. There are training camps in Florida for Nicaraguan mercenaries and Cuban lumpen who can do as they please, without any kind of restrictions from U.S. authorities.

This complicity is so overt that we have denounced it on more than one occasion and so far we have not received the least indication from the U.S. Government that it wants to put an end to this matter. [end recording]

GUATEMALAN ELECTION VIEWED AS SETBACK FOR U.S.

LD112350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] According to news agencies' reports, Gen Anibal Guevara, former Guatemalan defense minister, has declared himself the winner in the election held on 7 March. Only 30 percent of the voters took part in the voting, notes international affairs journalist Valeriy Morozov. The election was held essentially under conditions of a state of siege. The streets of population centers were intensively patrolled by soldiers and the voters were delivered to the ballot boxes virtually under convoy. During the counting of votes there were instances of forgery and falsification. Such blatant fraud aroused the dissatisfaction of the three other candidates, who also represented ultraright wing circles.

And so Washington, which organized this whole election spectacle, has not succeeded in (?changing) the sign on the facade of the dictatorial regime. The Reagan administration allots an important role to Guatemala in the struggle against the liberation movements of Central America; it is given economic and military aid. However, sharp criticism of the repressive regime's mass teror and systematic violations of human rights by many states, including Washington's European and Latin American allies, restricts the White House's possibilities.

In these conditions the United States thought up the election maneuvers. But they led to an even greater worsening of the political situation in the country. The antipopular policy of the military promoted a sharp growth in the Guatemalan's dissatisfaction and stepped up the armed struggle of the patriotic forces.

In other words, the White House's plans to take the heat out of the liberation struggle in Guatemala and Central America as a whole have again misfired.

OLIN SCORES U.S. POLICY, ENTER'S TALKS IN CHILE

LD121014 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas Enders, has held talks in Santiago with the head of the Chilean Junta, Pinochet. More on this by Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

At a news conference in Santiago following the talks Enders said his meeting with Pinochet had been quite cordial. They had discussed, he said, very important questions such as the extension of bilateral relations and his administration's desire to strengthen them in every way possible. In order to decipher the wording used by Enders it is necessary to recall Washington's latest steps aimed at reviving its ties with the Pinochet regime, particularly in the military sphere. This concerns preparations for resuming arms deliveries and military aid, suspended in 1977 following the murder of Chile's former Foreign Minister, Orlando Letelier, in Washington.

In its efforts to sidestep Congressional reservations the State Department has already published a report which mentions a substantial improvement in the human rights situation in Chile. In the meantime, according to the Chilean opposition, the killings and mysterious disappearances, torture and arbitrary arrest of dissidents in the country continue. Washington's striving to step up the restoration of military ties with Pinochet becomes easy to explain in the light of a detailed discussion on the situation in Central America held in Santiago, according to what Enders told the newsmen. The Reagan administration is now making plans for involving some of its allies in the region, is suppressing the liberation movement in El Salvador and is taking part in anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan subversion. These plans undoubtedly take into account Pinochet's experience acquired in the course of deposing the Salvador Allende government in 1973 and during the ensuing repressions against Chile's democratic forces.

The higher echelons of the Reagan administration make no secret of the fact that they view the Chilean version as an ideal example of resolving problems in Central and South America. The list of countries which Washington intends to turn into new Chiles begins with Nicaragua.

According to the U.S. media dozens of millions of dollars have already been allotted to the waging of a secret war against Nicaragua's popular government. The CIA has been instructed to train bands of saboteurs on the soil of neighboring Honduras for anti-Nicaraguan activity. In the U.S. itself there are numerous camps where they are openly drilling Nicaraguan, Cuban and other counterrevolutionaries who make no secret of their intentions to reinstate in Nicaragua a pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and later begin a war against Cuba and Panama.

Thomas Enders has undoubtedly received at his meeting with Pinochet in Santiago quite a few valuable hints as to how to implement the idea of new Chiles into practice.

VESSEY TRIP SAID TO PROMOTE U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

PY111640 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Commentary by Uruguayan journalist Ricardo Saxlund]

[Text] U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff John Vessey also visited Uruguay in his tour through several South American countries. But the frequent visits that high-ranking U.S. military and civilians pay to this area are nothing new. They hold meetings, give conferences, issues statements and are apparently quite happy with their contribution to the carrot and stick tradition that is in keeping with U.S. policy toward Latin America.

In addition to promises of military aid, General Vessey's trip also involves support for U.S. military and interventionist policy in the Caribbean and Central America. The U.S. administration is seeking political support and even military backing to carry out its interventionist plans to obstruct by force the sovereignty, freedom and independence movements in Central American nations.

It is obvious that no Latin American country is in need of any more arms, military "aid" or special military training unless U.S. plans call for using Latin American armies as imperialistic forces to suppress the people.

The arguments the United States raises are nothing new either, although the imperialistic propaganda campaign always adds apparently new issues such as old anticommunist plans; military pacts like the Rio de Janeiro treaty; the establishment of the Inter-American Defense Board, which have always brandished the Monroe Doctrine to put off the so-called threat to the continent, the threat of communist aggression and Moscow's grip on the Americas; and more recently the infiltration of Cuba and Nicaragua; and other dead and buried issues of a similar nature.

However, this propaganda campaign cannot be disregarded since it is effective, particularly because it is being publicized by the "great" press power circles and because it has become the strategy of the military commands of some countries.

Nevertheless, a deep study is not needed to show that those reports that are being spread by the dangerous militarized, aggressive and interventionist U.S. policy in Latin America are ridiculous and false. It is enough to mention a powerful argument issued by the U.S. Department of State in Washington, which had to admit that some pictures of massacres in Nicaragua which allegedly were perpetrated by the Sandinist Army were false and that they really showed crimes perpetrated by its godson Somoza.

This is a good lesson for those who follow imperialistic guidelines.

PRAVDA CITES GRANMA ON U.S. CUBAN POLICY

PM111649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Havana, 8 Mar, TASS -- The Cuban newspaper GRANMA has assessed the view of the political situation in Central America and the Caribbean put forward by President Reagan in his speech at OAS headquarters as crude slander and a manifestation of Stone Age anticommunism.

By trying to erase from people's memories the history of the aggressive actions against the Cuban revolution inspired over 23 years by successive U.S. administrations, Reagan wants to make the Cuban people renounce their sacred right to defend their sovereignty. GRANMA recalls that since 1959, when the Cuban revolution secured victory, the American authorities have resorted to sabotage and economic blockade and the invasion of mercenaries at Playa Giron, threatened nuclear destruction, elaborated plans to assassinate F. Castro and other Cuban leaders and resorted to the spreading of infectious diseases, incitement to terrorism, countless slanderous statements, military maneuvers and attempts to destabilize the situation in the country. This policy, the newspaper notes, has been stepped up sharply since the Reagan administration arrived in the White House.

Today Reagan is trying to turn Cuba into a "bugaboo," representing the rearming of its army as a threat to countries in the region. The aim of this hysterical propaganda campaign, GRANMA notes, is to make those countries believe that the "rearming" constitutes a threat to U.S. "vital interests." This is also the aim of Washington's assertions that Cuba is allegedly supplying weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas. The U.S. administration flagrantly distorts the truth, explaining the causes of the Salvadoran conflict in terms of some kind of "Cuban interference" and concealing the indisputable fact that only Americans are interfering in El Salvador's affairs.

"No Latin American people need fear Cuban weapons, which will never be used in fratricidal aggression," F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, again stated in a letter to Mexican President J. Lopez Portillo. In the letter he expressed the firmest support for Mexico's noble initiative on creating an atmosphere of detente in the Caribbean region.

More than 450 modern fighter-bombers are deployed not far from Cuba's shores. The United States keeps three aircraft carriers in the region. The American Army and Navy are constantly building up their forces in the Caribbean. Aerial espionage activity, using SR-71 planes, has taken on an unprecedented scale.

Military maneuvers are being held intensively in the waters around Cuba. NATO forces are begining naval exercises in the Gulf of Mexico for the first time. These will be followed by the Ocean Venture-82 maneuvers, with the participation of thousands of men and hundreds of aircraft and warships and culminating in a marine landing on the territory usurped by the United States at Guantanamo.

The Cuban people, the newspaper notes, seek peace and peaceful coexistence. But our adherence to peace does not mean renouncing the sacred right to defend ourselves and prepare the people to rebuff aggression.

Our doors are not closed to realistic dialogue without preliminary conditions. We do not want the tremendous sacrifices that would result from a war with the most powerful imperialist power, but the enemy must know we are not afraid of it, GRANMA states.

CUBAN-POLISH COOPERATION TALKS END IN HAVANA

PM111317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] A routine session of the joint intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and Poland has ended in Havana, TASS reports.

A protocol was signed at it on the further development of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of public health and the food, machine building and chemical industries.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM VIEWS MEDICAL SERVICES

LD111644 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] At its session on Wednesday, the Presidium of the Soviet parliament discussed measures to improve medical services. Expenditure on medical needs in the country has doubled in the past 15 years, and the number of doctors in proportion to the population the Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States and other major capitalist states. All health services are free.

At the same time MP's pointed out that the level of medical services still fails to meet growing requirements. Not all of the clinics and hospitals make full use of latest achievements of medical science. Some drugs are still in short supply.

The Presidium of the Soviet parliament instructed the Health Ministry to cope with the shortcomings as soon as possible.

SOVIET OF COMMISSIONS DISCUSSES MEDICAL INDUSTRY

AU051547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Smirnov report: "People's Health Is Our Wealth"]

[Text] Concern for Soviet people's health is one of the most important social tasks. After all, it is a question of a priceless asset of society that our medics and hundreds of thousands of people of other professions are entrusted with looking after. "Everything," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "must be done to ensure that Soviet people can obtain timely, skillful and sensitive medical assistance always and everywhere."

Those words were, so to speak, the key to a lengthy and interested discussion. A joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Commissions on Health and Social Security was held in the Kremlin 2 March. The session was conducted by the commission chairmen, Z.I. Guseynova and I.N. BLokhina. The question discussed was the fulfillment by the USSR Ministry of the Medical Industry of the recommendations of the chambers' standing commissions regarding an increase in the production of medicines with a view to improving medical aid to the population.

As always, much preparatory work was carried out. The joint deputy preparatory commission, which was headed by Ye.I. Chazov, USSR deputy minister of health, received material from USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, ministries, state committees and departments, union republic councils of ministers and certain oblispolkoms. This material was generalized and analyzed.

The reports at the joint session of the commissions on health and social security were delivered by Deputy Ye.I. Chazov, chairman of the preparatory commission, and A.K. Melnikov, USSR minister of the medical industry.

In the last few years, the speakers noted, production of medicines and their deliveries to health institutions have increased in the country. Production of 264 new medicinal preparations has been started up and production of semisynthetic antibiotics, spasmolytics, sulfamides and other drugs has been increased. The shelf life of many medicines has been extended and the packaging and presentation of medicines are being improved. Considerable work has been carried out in the sector to modernize and renew fixed production capital and improve techniques for the production of medicines. Over 2,000 units of progressive industrial equipment and 35 modern automatic lines have been installed and 255 new industrial processes have been introduced. Other measures have also been taken to increase the production and improve the quality of medicines.

It is certainly important to note the achievements and to share experience. But the main thing today -- and this is what the deputies' attention was focused on -- is the practical analysis of shortcomings and omissions to ensure that we do not repeat mistakes and that we know precisely where to improve work in this sphere of public health.

The deputies emphasized that the USSR Ministry of the Medical Industry, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Construction Ministries and a number of others have not yet taken all the necessary measures to implement the chambers' standing commissions' recommendations that apply to them. Many shortcomings that the commissions have pointed to on previous occasions are still being eliminated only slowly.

Chitinskiy CPSU Obkom First Secretary M.I. Matafonov, Tuvinskiy CPSU Obkom First Secretary G.CH. Shirswin and other deputies noted that many medical industry enterprises are not fulfilling the set plans for medicine production in terms of the products list and are failing to meet their contract commitments for deliveries of output to health organs. Highly effective new preparations that have been developed are sometimes poorly assimilated by industrial production and introduced into medical practice only slowly.

"We assess the prevailing situation critically," A.K. Melnichenko, USSR minister of the medical industry, declared. "The ministry must work better, but it also must be helped to strengthen its material base."

With regard to this issue A.V. Bachurin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, said that in the present 5-year plan it is planned to increase capital investment in developing the pharmaceutical industry. We must expedite the construction of projects in this sector.

Ye.F. Muravyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy CPSU Obkom, I.A. Yashkin, director of State Bearing Plant No 3 in Saratov, and other deputies raised the problems of improving the supply of raw materials, equipment and other materials to the medical industry in their speeches. Many deputies criticized the USSR ministry of health over the serious shortcomings in work to distribute and make rational use of resources of medicines. The ministry has still not taken the necessary measures to establish a valid definition of the requirements of the population and health organs for medicines and this is having an adverse effect on the development of pharmaceutical industry capacities.

The USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises were sharply criticized for failing to pay enough attention to the construction of new and modernization of existing medical industry enterprises.

Deputy K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Atinskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom, spoke of the interruptions in medicine supplies to the population, which are occurring in a number of rayons and oblasts, and of the spasmodic nature of deliveries. Thus, the city received a good half [of their supplies] of some medicines in the final 3 months of the year.

The discussion at the session was concrete and specific. What interested the deputies was not the "overall situation," but a clear plan of work. Here, for instance, is the question that Ye.A. Zhuravleva, deputy chief physician at the A.A. Bobrov Sanatorium in the city of Alupka, Krymskaya Oblast, put to a representative of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry:

"Health institutions sometimes experience difficulties in obtaining certain materials. However, there are few improvements despite the ministry's assurances. How much longer is this going to go on?"

The ministry's reply did not satisfy the deputies.

Deputies L.A. Makarova, district [uchastkovyy] physician in Polyclinic No 115 in Moscow's Voroshilovskiy Rayon, and A.P. Romodanov, director of the Kiev Neurosurgery Research Institute, pointed to the need to expand the use of effective physiotherapy, sanatorium and many other methods and means of treatment in addition to drug therapy and step up the monitoring of the correctness of drug treatment in the treatment of disease and to propagandize a healthy way of life and active rest and leisure.

After all, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, concern for people's health is inseparable from the development of physical culture and sport.

In her concluding speech I.N. Blokhina summed up the results of the discussion and stressed that the problem in question was interdepartmental. So comprehensive efforts by all the ministries and departments concerned are needed in the matter of improving medical aide to the population.

The deputies of the country's supreme organ of state power made many important, constructive proposals. In their decision the commissions outlined measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings, further developing the production of medicines and improving quality and supplies to the population.

The following took part in the commissions' work: V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

NIKULIN WRITES ON WORKERS' LETTERS TO OBKOMS

PM111151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by V. Nikulin, first secretary of the Kalmytskiy CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "Addressed to the Committee"]

[Text] There was a time when letters about shortcomings in trade began, one after the other, to reach the obkom from various rayons of the autonomous republic. They talked about how it was difficult to buy goods which were seemingly not in short supply. Why?

It emerged that a lot of it was to do with the trade workers' inertia [nerazvorotlivost]. They compiled orders without thinking and studied consumer requirement only feebly. Ties between the retail trading network and wholesale bases were imperfect. In brief, many problems had emerged. The discussion of the question was assigned to a obkom bureau session.

No, talk was not limited to noting the individual omissions reported by the letters. We demanded that the underlying reasons for the stoppages be revealed and eliminated. Serious complaints were made against the Kalmytskaya ASSR Potrebosoyuz and the republic's Ministry of Trade. The workers in these trade organizations' apparatuses lacked initiative and responsibility. The role of the primary party organizations was belittled here. It was clear that communist leaders -- V. Ustinchenko, chairman of the Kalmytskaya ASSR Potrebsoyuz and Minister of Trade D. Starovikov -- were responsible for this situation, as the session stated.

The requests made by the letters' writers were satisfied. But the results did not consist in that alone. We succeeded in achieving a qualitative restructuring in the work of the entire organization relating to people's daily concerns and needs.

A characteristic example: The mail addressed to the party committee is frequently based on individual instances. Of course, measures must be taken regarding each letter, but we cannot reduce everything to just that. We sum up the alarm signals and ascertain the trends to which they point.

I remember the alarm signals reaching the obkom from the arable farmers. They were unconnected and seemed to concern isolated instances. But we generalized the mail and on its basis concluded that under the conditions of Kalmykiya, where droughts are frequent and erosion makes itself felt, it was essential to transfer to the nonmoldboard soil cultivation method. We started to introduce this method, which had the backing of scientists. It gave a good account of itself last year.

The farms where nonmoldboard cultivation has been practiced obtained good harvests and as a whole the Kalmyk arable farmers were able to sell the state far more grain than envisaged by the pledges.

Expressing his attitude toward the mail, I. Bugdayev, first secretary of the Priozernyy CPSU Raykom, once remarked during a conversation: "You must know how to read a letter!" Yet, it is not enough to take note of the information contained in a letter, you must grasp the writer's mood, his spiritual state, and feel that you are experiencing what he is experiencing. It is perhaps here that a party worker's qualities are manifested. I know what a lively response was elicited from Ilya Erdniyevich [Bugdayev] by letters and oral statements from the rayon's stockraisers on the improvement of zootechnical work. The point was that the Kalmyk breed of cattle were being fattened with no consideration for their specific features. Despite all endeavors, the average surrender weight of each animal arriving at the procurement centers did not exceed 370 kg.

The raykom attentively studied the stockraisers' proposals and listened to old men who had been employed in livestock raising all their lives. They advised the agricultural administration to give a boost to the zootechnical service. The changes are there to be seen. The farms now deliver animals weighing 460 kg. Much of what is being done in Priozernyy Rayon is also being introduced in other rayons.

In sending letters, statements and complaints to the party committee people sometimes, without knowing it themselves, usher in great and important work. Their opinion is heeded attentively. The most valuable proposals are incorporated in work plans and become the basis for specific organizational and ideological measures.

Take Chernozemelskiy Rayon. At one time its population centers were considered the worst appointed in Kalmykiya. Naturally this gave rise to justified complaints from people. Yet they could have done a great deal by their own efforts. For the workers of the Stavropolskiy Sovkhoz's first livestock unit and the Budennyy Sovkhoz's third livestock unit managed to put in order the areas surrounding their own houses. At the suggestion from raykom first secretary V. Berezovskiy, others also set about providing amenities: They planted trees, laid sidewalks, and established decorative hedges. The inhabitants of the workers' center — the settlement of Komsomolskiy -- displayed particular zeal. The settlement was rapidly transformed.

What characterizes the obkom's mail? It concerns all aspects of sociopolitical life and economic and cultural building. Over 1,000 letters arrive in a year. In addition, 500-600 oral statements are recorded. They deal with various subjects. There are complex problems, the housing problem, for instance. Many apartment blocks are being constructed in Kalmykiya. But people's requirements are also increasing. That is why questions connected with the affairs of the construction collectives are frequently on the agenda of the obkom bureau sessions. We have occasion to encounter violations of housing legislation. The culprits receive their desserts.

Letters criticizing individual leaders and their unjustified decisions and actions are followed up with particular care. A careful investigation is carried out following each such alarm signal. Leaders who have failed to justify people's trust have to be dismissed. That is precisely what was done with A. Lazarev, director of the Arshan-Zelmenskiy Sovkhoz, Sarpinskiy Rayon. Letters reaching the obkom noted that he was unenterprising. The replacement of the director made it possible to rectify the situation on the farm.

We analyze how work with letters is performed locally. For instance, the obkom secretariat recently heard a report on the subject from I. Drozdov, secretary of the Yustinskiy Raykom. Why did the need for this arise? Alarm signals had become more frequent claiming that people's opinions were sometimes ignored here. There are many defects in the work of the municipal and consumer service enterprises and cultural institutions yet measures are not being taken to improve matters.

It is gratifying that many letters raise problems of great weight and broad significance. A writer displays personal interest in a common matter and as a citizen has the right to expect unconditional support. We comment extensively on interesting letters on political information days which are held regularly at the oblast party organization.

In brief, it is important to know how to work with letters, and those who are thoughtful, patient and consistent succeed in this. A seemingly simple truth. But unfortunately it is not mastered by everyone. Hastiness in passing judgements on the nature of oral and written statements has been displayed by, for instance, the workers of the Kaspiyskiy Raykom including first secretary N. Reznikov. Any alarm signal for them is a "trifle," a "mere nothing." It is clear that such an attitude is evidence of a superficial approach toward their assigned work. The obkom had to put N. Reznikov right. Both he and the raykom appartus are being reformed.

Well, what if the committee receives very few letters? Is that good or bad? Some people have been inclined to believe that this situation is evidence that things are well. I believe that is by no means the case.

Indeed, I must also say that there are letter writters who slander people surreptitiously, setting themselves selfish goals. For instance, for many years B. Bovaldinov engaged in this in our oblast. He was once an employee of the Kalmytskiy Scientific Research Institute of Meat Stockraising and then went to work at the autonomous republic's Ministry of Agriculture. He started squabbles and considered himself underrated and overlooked in his job everywhere. He therefore endeavored to discredit those who were performing their duties irreproachably, sending defamatory "alarm calls" -- unsigned, of course -- to various places.

To catch the slanderer his victims -- there proved to be quite a number of them -- had to appeal to the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office. He appeared before the people's court and received what he deserved.

But that is an exceptional case nonetheless. More frequently the malice of the writers of letters that, after being checked out, are consigned to the archives as unreliable, goes unpunished. I think that is wrong.

The 26th CPSU Congress paid serious attention to work with working people's letters. Soon after the congress our party's Central Committee adopted a resolution on measures for the further improvement of this work. The task set by the party of displaying an attentive and sensitive attitude toward written and oral statements from citizens must be fulfilled unswervingly by every party organization.

OBKOM LEADER VIEWS DEFICIENCIES IN TU WORK

AU101536 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 March 1982 carries on page 2, under the headline "Enhancing Trade Unions' Role," a 1,600-word article by Tulskiy CPSU Obkom First Secretary I. Yunak on the activity of trade unions in the oblast. Yunak begins by outlining the work of the trade union organization in a metallurgical plant in Kosogorsk. One of the main factors in the success of the plant, he writes, is "the constant growth of the creative initiative of the workers and employess," in which the trade union organization plays a "notable role." "Questions of improving the metallurgists' working and living conditions are an equally important sphere of attention for the trade union organization" and are enshrined in a collective contract whose fulfillment is subjected to "rigorous monitoring by the trade union committees."

However, Yunak notes, "It has to be admitted that this approach has not yet become the immutable rule everywhere. The trade union committees of the combine plant and certain other enterprises are not persistent enough, and it is no accident that the work of these collectives is not notable for its stability and that production hitches [sryvy] and complaints by working people to the obkom and the oblast trade union council and central organs are frequent.

"Specific analysis of the omissions of particular trade union organizations demonstrates that more often than not they are caused by isolation from the masses and a passion for the so-called armchair style of leadership, and this in its turn gives rise to bureaucracy, formalism and inertia -- all the shortcomings discussed in the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Work of Karakandinskiy Party Obkom to Fulfill the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress Regarding Party Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and the Improvement of Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building.'"

After praising the "creative approach" toward the organization of socialist competition in coal mines shown by trade union committees in the oblast, Yunak declares:

"Of course, the tasks we set trade union organs in improving competition are not always resolved to the desired standards of quality. There are still many cases of formalism and superficiality. It is from this viewpoint that we have complaints about the obkom of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union. Pledges are adopted in many construction collectives in the oblast but they are not fulfilled, according to the documents many teams work according to the Zlobin method while in fact only a handful do and there are many complaints of inattention regarding working and living conditions. The party obkom was forced to raise in sharp terms the question of increasing the responsibility of the trade union obkom and construction organization trade union committees."

However, Yunak also notes that "willfull planning that fails to take into account the potential of construction organizations or the acute shortage of manpower resources makes the fulfillment of many targets infeasible."

He concludes with the following general remarks: "The improvement of trade union organizations' work requires a further improvement in the implementation of the protective functions with which they are vested. In the oblast we still often encounter cases where the trade union organs are essentially an appendage of the economic apparatus and have no identity of their own, especially in enterprises. We find confirmation of this in the fact that in cases of the dismissal of personnel on the administration's initiative that are heard by people's courts in the oblast decisions on reinstatement are adopted almost 50 percent of the time. Yet, as a rule all these dismissals took place with the consent of trade union committees. In our view the abolition of the formerly-compulsory registration of enterprise collective contracts at the relevant ministries and departments also lessens the responsibility of economic leaders.

"For their part, the oblast's party organs try to make a correct assessment of every case of administrative willfulness or toothlessness on the part of trade union personnel."

BAGRAMOV WRITES ON NATIONAL RELATIONS IN USSR

AU041555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof E. Bagramov: "Great Gain of Socialism" -- words and passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] In the flower of their creative strength and aspiring toward new milestones in communist building, our people are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR: The anniversary of a historic event that, in terms of its political significance and socioeconomic consequences, occupies an outstanding place in our motherland's development and the annals of the struggle for socialism and communism.

Soviet people are approaching this anniversary in the proud consciousness that in the process of the fundamental social transformations in our country one of the most complex problems of social development -- the nationalities question -- has been solved, entirely solved once and for all in the aspects in which we inherited it from capitalism. The international antagonism and age old strife between peoples which were implanted by the exploiter classes have receded into the past.

The USSR, created by the genius of V.I. Lenin almost 60 years ago, expresses the national and international interests of all the peoples united in it and defends the rights and national dignity of citizens of any nationality.

The recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" speaks of the great achievements of the Soviet people, the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the invincible vitality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the determination of the working people's masses to continue to travel the proven Leninist path. It says that history can show no state that has done as much in so extremely short a time for the all-round development of nations and nationalities as the USSR -- the socialist homeland of all our peoples. The peoples of the land of the soviets have seen for themselves from their own experience that cohesion in a united union augments their strength and accelerates socioeconomic development. A great fraternity of working people, a sense of being a united family and the inviolable Leninist friendship of the peoples -- inexhaustible sources of the masses' constructive creativity -- have taken shape in the joint struggle for a new, just world.

The peoples' revolutionary transforming activity has resulted in the building of a developed socialist society. The establishment of mature socialist social relations, the resolution by and large of the task of equalizing the Soviet republics' levels of economic development, the ensuring of juridical and actual equality among nations and nationalities and the formation and development of the historic new community, the Soviet people -- these outstanding achievements have been attained under the leadership of the Communist Party. By its tireless defense of the vital interests of the working class and the broadest masses, dedication to the ideals of communism, very great consideration regarding the national interests and feelings of all the peoples and implacability toward any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism or national nihilism, the CPSU Central Committee resolution emphasizes, the party has won the lofty right to be the leader of the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities.

The strength and vitality of the CPSU's policy lies in its realistic, scientific analysis of the specific situation prevailing at each stage of building communism. This also applies to the problems of national relations, which, under the conditions of the developed socialist society, have attained a high degree of maturity and have at the same time acquired new features and peculiarities.

The successes we have achieved do not mean that all the questions in the sphere of national relations have now been solved. "The dynamics of the development of a large multinational state such as ours," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress notes, "generate many problems requiring sensitive attention from the party."

Let us recall how we began. By eliminating the backwardness -- inherited from the old system -- of many peoples, removing their effective inequality and involving them in joint work to create the new society. At the same time the party emphasized NATIONAL upsurge, the training of national cadres and the development of national culture. And this emphasis was perfectly natural and necessary.

New tasks are advanced in the sphere of national relations under conditions where effective equality of the peoples prevails. National and union statehood has been properly developed and the same type of social structure of nations and nationalities has been established, where the united culture of the USSR's peoples, socialist in content and diverse in its national forms, has begun to shine brightly forth, and where the peoples' former introspective attitudes have disappeared and a climate of friendship and fraternity among working people has been established. Without slackening the attention paid to national aspects of the peoples' lives but constantly considering them, the party vigorously supports those avenues of our social development that express the law of mature socialism -- THE FURTHER BLOSSOMING AND RAPPROCHEMENT OF NATIONS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE COHESION AND UNITY OF THE ENTIRE SOVIET PEOPLE AND THE GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN SOVIET SOCIETY'S LIFE.

The rapprochement of the nations under socialism is a manifestation of the powerful trend toward the internationalization of production and all social life in the country. This leads to the appearance and consolidation of common features in the lives of nations and nationalities and gives them new stimulus for blossoming. And the closer the combination of the national and the international is, the more strongly the leading nature of the international is revealed.

All this, of course, is rigorously considered in the party's policy. Its course, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, is to build up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time make maximum use of it for the harmonious development of the entire country. The strengthening of our country's might and defense capability and the further growth of the people's well-being depend on how harmoniously and uninterruptedly the united national economic complex functions and on the rational utilization of the Soviet state's production potential.

Under conditions of mature socialism the economy of each republic, developing as an organic part of the unionwide economy, is geared to satisfying not only local needs but also the requirements of the country as a whole. The opening up of the fuel and energy and raw material resources of Siberia, the Far East, the north and Baykal-Amur Railroad zone, the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone -- the resolution of these and other large-scale unionwide tasks requires the pooling of the efforts of the working people and the resources of all the union republics and serves their further upsurge.

New cities and industrial and agricultural enterprises are constructed by the joint efforts of working people of different nationalities and in their common interests. For instance, orders for the Nurekskaya GES, constructed in Tadzhikistan, were fulfilled by 350 enterprises and research institutes from all the union republics, and the USSR's integrated power system now covers a territory with a population of over 220 million. Or take another example: When the party called on the working people of other krays, oblasts and unions and autonomous republics to help the renaissance of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, they acted to respond to the appeal. Thus machine operators, land reclamation workers, construction workers and other specialists traveled from Uzbekistan to work permanently or temporarily in Novgorodskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts.

The enemies of socialism, who are accustomed to think in terms of individualism and national egoism, are incapable of understanding the motives for the behavior of the people who, at the motherland's call, leave their home region and hasten wherever their energy and selflessness are needed. Our enemies see "compulsion" and "denationalization" everywhere. They portray the very concept of "the Soviet people" as merely a "myth" created, or so they say to conceal a policy of "forcible assimilation" and of hammering together a united nation out of a multitude of nationalities. However, these political scientists are concerned least of all with studying the real processes taking place in the Soviet country. They are projecting the relations of "dominance and submission" characteristic of capitalism onto the socialist society in an attempt to undermine the peoples' fraternity.

The truth of life is that the victory of Great October, ushering in a new era in the history of mankind, naturally called into being a new community of people embracing all builders of socialism. Unlike the multinational formations that emerge under capitalism, which fall apart at the first test, the Soviet people constitute a stable association of all classes, social groups, nations and nationalities.

The communists have been and remain advocates of the gradual, increasingly complete rapprochement of nations on a truly democratic and truly internationalist basis, as V.I. Lenin said.

To be an internationalist, V.I. Lenin emphasized, means "Thinking NOT about your own nation alone, but placing the interests of all nations ABOVE it...." Patriotic enthusiasm and internationalist tempering are what motivated the millions of Soviet people who constructed the Turkistan-Siberian Railroad and the Dneprovskaya GES, resurrected cities and villages from the ruins of war and plowed the virgin lands and are what motivates today's builders of communism.

After all, for every Soviet patriot the motherland is not only the land where he was born and where his forefathers lived. It is our entire homeland -- from one end to the other. The very sense of patriotism crosses the borders drawn by national affiliation and is filled with new content. And just as the defenders of Moscow were convinced that, by defending the capital, they were defending their own republic, city, village, aul or kishlak, the builders of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the oilmen of Mangyshlak and the enthusiasts of the upsurge of the Non-Chernozem Zone realize that by their labor they are doing something on which not only their own well-being and the blossoming of their own nations but also the might of our motherland depend.

The Soviet person, whether he is a Russian or a Ukrainian, an Azerbaijani or an Uzbek, a Tatar or in Ingush, a Yakut or an Evenk, is increasingly strongly conscious that he is not only a representative of his own nation or nationality but, above all, a citizen of the USSR. He now thinks not in narrowly personal or purely national terms, but in statewide terms. Such a person cares about everything. He displays ardent interest in how things are going in the other union republics and in the socialist community countries and he rejoices at the successes of the workers and democratic movement in the capitalist countries and at the building of a new life in the developing countries.

The USSR Armed Forces, educated in the spirit of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and faithful to the ideals of peace and solidarity with all fighters for social and national liberation, are also an embodiment of nationalism. "We are one family, one people," pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR A. Nikolayev has written, "I do not need to carry a handful of Chuvash soil around with me. The soil of the Moscow region, where I now live, is also dear to me. And to the end of my days I will also regard as home the soil of Karelia, where I first embarked on proper working life, the soil of Kirgizia, where I first flew an aircraft, and the soil of Kazakhstan, from which rockets have twice launched me far into space with a mighty roar of engines."

The unity of the Soviet nations is today firmer than ever, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. The new USSR Constitution, which helps to further consolidate the union principles of the multinational state and organically combines socialist federalism with democratic centralism, is a vivid expression of the internationalist nature of our state of the whole people.

The formation and development of the new historic community -- the Soviet people -- make it possible to see more distinctly and clearly the process of the internationalization of social life, which at the present stage by no means leads to the obliteration of national differences. The socialist nations and nationalities develop as component parts of a united whole -- the Soviet people. Clearly, the process of creating the preconditions for the subsequent strengthening of of social homogenity and the increasing rapprochement of the socialist nations will take place within the context of the new social and international communit

Life itself has demonstrated the invalidity of our ideological adversaries' hopes that the consolidation of the Soviet nations would cause centrifugal tendencies among them. On the contrary, both the objective preconditions -- the internationalization of social life and the development of the united national economic complex -- and subjective preconditions -- the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy -- lead to the further unification of the USSR's peoples. And the leading role in this natural process is played by the working class -- the main vehicle of international principles in the country.

Under conditions where people rallied by united interests and aims are working side by side in enterprises and at construction projects, scarcely anyone is going to attach particular significance to the nationality of his comrade at work. In our country a person's worth is determined by his labor contribution to the common cause -- socialism has firmly asserted that truth forever.

But while the process of production, international in its essence, is "indifferent" to national peculiarities, the same cannot be said of various aspects of culture, everyday life and family structure, in which a great role is played by various kinds of traditions, customs and tastes passed on from generation to generation.

Socialism is step by step destroying the barriers between nations, is placing Soviet peoples in an equal relationship to the means of production and is linking them in a united international collective of working people. But in themselves national traditions and peculiarities continue their existence, becoming enriched with new content. The Soviet republics have their unique characters, their distinctive national features. Unless these are considered there can be no scientific nationalities policy.

A one-sided view of peoples that fails to take account of their peculiarities is alien to Marxism-Leninism. It is true that the features of decisive significance in the spiritual makeup of our nations are those that characterize the fact that all the USSR's citizens belong to a united community -- the Soviet people. They are collectivism and internationalism, dedication to the cause of communism and a conscientious attitude to labor, socialist humanism and optimism. But the assertion of internationalism means not the leveling of all aspects of the peoples' lives, but the harmonious combination of the general and the particular. Every truly progressive national value not only does not vanish, but becomes part of the international culture.

The Russian language plays a tremendous role in strengthening the international community of Soviet people. It is not only the means of international communication voluntarily adopted by Soviet people, but also an important factor in strengthening the Soviet people's sociopolitical and ideological unity and in the development and mutual enrichment of national cultures. During the all-union population census in 1979 153.5 million people gave Russian as their native language: 137.2 million of them were Russians and 16.3 million were representatives of other nationalities. In addition, 61.3 million people stated that they spoke Russian fluently as a second language. Thus in all 82 percent of the country's population speak Russian fluently. The desire to master the language of the people who rallied all the country's nations and nationalities around themselves is particularly great nowadays.

The requirements of all national groups and strata of the population are considered in the Soviet Union. Of course, there are problems too in this. One problem is that in the last few years the number of citizens of nonindigenous nationalities has increased considerably in a number of republics. For instance, in Kazakhstan these citizens constitute 64 percent [of the population], in Kirgiziz 52.1 percent, in Latvia 46.3 percent, in Tadzhikistan 41.2 percent, in Moldavia 36.1 percent, in Georgia 31.2 percent, and so forth. This section of the population of our republics has its own specific demands which, as the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, must be profoundly analyzed, and timely ways of satisfying them must be found.

The healthy climate that prevails in international collectives and helps working people to make common cause together is not, of course, established spontaneously. It becomes possible thanks to thoughtful work by our social and state organizations, to the education of the working people, and especially young people, in international revolutionary, labor and combat traditions, and to the overcoming of obsolete customs and views. And conversely, the lack in a number of cases of well thought out everyday work that is aimed at the increasingly close reapprochement of nations and establishes the correct correlation between the international and the national aspects, and the failure to adopt a precise and clear stance on all these issues create loopholes for enemy propaganda to specultate on national factors.

National relations are a sphere of social life that is influenced by many factors, both objective and subjective. The inertia of old customs and ideas, which often persist even when the factors that brought them into being have ceased to obtain, probably makes itself more felt here than in other spheres. National egoism, fueled by flaws in everyday life, by religion and by bourgeois propaganda from outside, is tenacious.

And wherever it is not resolutely rebuffed and wherever everyday educational work is not carried out, the nationalist Philistine raises his head.

Marxist-Leninists have always pitted against unprincipled playing on national feelings the clarity of the internationalist positions of the working class and the socialist ideology of the equality, friendship and fraternity of the peoples. Our socialist system does not allow people to be pitted against one another on national and religious grounds. All nationalities in the Soviet Union are equal and the USSR Constitution recognizes no national privileges. The preaching of national strife is punishable by law in our country.

True to Lenin's behests, the party instills in the working people the ability to approach any national problems from a class standpoint. It seeks, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" says, to ensure that every Soviet person clearly understands that the performance of his international duty in fact today means above all conscientious, enterprising, creative labor for the common good, the improvement of the quality and efficiency of work in every possible way, and active participation in resolving the tasks of the whole people and in further strengthening the economic and defense might of the USSR and the world socialist community.

The establishment and development of the new type of national relations based on the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and the implementation of the ideas of Soviet patroitism and socialist internationalism are a great gain of socialism and a triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. The Soviet people unanimously approve and wholeheartedly support this policy and are confidently marching in the vanguard of the fighters for the triumph of the ideals of international working people's fraternity.

SHCHELEKOV TV COMMENTS ON ANTICRIME CAMPAIGN

LD112036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Soviet Minister of the Interior General Nikolay Shchelekov has stated in a special T.V. programme that especially rigorous actions will be taken in the framework of the current anti-crime campaign all forms of crime and embezzlement in the economy. [sentence as received] He stressed that "all perpetrators, regardless of position, will be prosecuted".

Reports on the arrest of director general of the Soviet National Circus Anatoliy Kolevatov have aroused keen public interest in Moscow. Foreign currency and diamonds valued at around one million roubles were found in Kolevatov's safe at the Ministry of Culture. The latest campaign differs from all previous drives by its scope, resolve and severity. Full consistency with no exceptions has been announced.

CPSU'S ZAMYATIN AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

AU101111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Awarding Comrade L.M. Zamyatin the Order of Lenin" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] For his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, is to be awarded the Order of Lenin.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin.

March 5, 1982.

RAW MATERIAL PRICING, THRIFT PRINCIPLES ASSESSED

PM111531 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences N. Petrakov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Central Economics and Mathematics Institute, and Doctor of Economic Sciences K. Gofman, chief of a laboratory, under the rubric "Expert Opinion": "Reward for Thrift"]

[Text] Moscow -- The profound and aphoristic appeal that "the economy must be economical," was heard from the 26th CPSU Congress' lofty rostrum. The timeliness of that appeal is determined by the specific features of the economic situation that has emerged in the country. The wealthier we become the thriftier we must be and the more scrupulously we must keep economic accounts. This is because the mightier our national economy's productive potential is the costlier even the slightest error in the distribution of resources will be and the weightier each percentage point of savings becomes. With the present-day scale of production, increasing capital return by just 1 percent is equivalent to increased production worth R6 billion. Conversely, the least deterioration in the utilization of productive capital leads to losses measured in billions of rubles.

In recent years we have encountered two groups of negative factors in the economy. One is objective in character and is caused by an increasingly noticeable shortage of manpower, mineral raw materials, energy and water resources. The other is an intolerable wastefulness in the use of those resources and tremendous losses not just of raw materials but also of finished products. Thus, because of the inadequate dissemination of stamping and pressing methods in machine building nearly 19 million tons of metal goes to waste annually, 15 million tons of metal is tied up in excessively heavy machines and equipment and unreliable protection against corrosion enables rust to eat up a further 10 million tons or more.

Why are such losses possible in the national economy? The main factors -- and this has been indicated repeatedly -- are the nonobservance of plan discipline and the absence of real material liability for the violation of elementary technological requirements, the absence of deadlines for supplying products and the conditions governing making up batches. But there is another group of reasons, too: These are losses caused by economizing, so to speak. Thoughtless economizing "at any price," which can and often does turn in practice into mismanagement. One can save (for oneself) on layers of paint and varnish (and receive a bonus for this) but the national economy loses many times over because of rust. One can save on the building of vegetable storage depots or roads but let millions of tons of potatoes, cabbage and carrots rot.

The point is that a reduction in the expenditure of one type of resource with the present standard of equipment and production organization is possible, as a rule, at the cost of increasing the expenditure of another type. Less labor-intensive production processes usually require the use of costlier equipment and raw materials, prime costs are reduced by increasing expenditure on modernizing the machine tool pool and so forth. In other words, it is impossible to save everything simultaneously and to an equal degree and it is necessary to choose between saving one thing and expending more of something else. This is a grim economic reality. How is the choice to be made? The answer is both simple and complex: More valuable resources must be saved at the expense of less valuable ones.

Price characterizes the socially justified limit of expenditure on saving a particular resource: If, for example, the price of a given grade of coal is set at R20 per ton, this means that any coal-saving measure entailing expenditure of less than R20 per ton of fuel saved is justified. Planners use this guideline when validating flow charts for extracting, processing and utilizing coal; they will reject coal-saving options involving costs of over R20 per ton, believing that from the national economy's viewpoint this will not be a saving but rather overexpenditure.

Hence it is clear how crucial the pricing of economic resources is from the viewpoint of taking a thrifty attitude toward such resources. If things are underpriced socially unjustified losses of raw materials are inevitable. If they are overpriced, then this time resources will be squandered in an attempt to save raw materials whose value has been overstated.

You can demand that planners make an all-out effort to save mineral reserves and they will use extraction methods that will save reserves but are capital intensive. Conversely, if constrained by limits on capital investment they will choose technical methods that are cheap but questionable from the viewpoint of conserving mineral reserves. To make a decision that meets long-term national economic interests there must be a reliable monetary evaluation of the particular mineral that is capable of being compared with the evaluation of the capital investment and other resources necessary for exploiting reserves of this mineral.

In recent years the main types of fuel, ore-bearing and non-ore-bearing minerals have become costlier throughout the world. The reasons for this are complex but are ultimately linked to the increasing scarcity of raw materials and the depletion of the most economical sources of such raw materials. The increasing cost of products from the mining sector is an objective and long-term process. The situation can only change in the quite distant future with a changeover to a qualitatively new standard of technology based on the volume application of fundamentally new energy sources -- thermonuclear fusion.

But what is to be done today while oil, gas and coal continue to play a decisive role in the country's fuel and energy balance? These products are becoming costlier and should be saved in every way. The more intensively fuel and raw material prices are increased the more difficult it becomes to compensate for this increase by cutting costs in the processing sectors and, consequently, to hold down the general rise in wholesale prices in the national economy. But if it is borne in mind that there is no "great wall of China" separating wholesale and retail prices, one begins to understand the close link between stable retail prices for the basic consumer items and limiting the increase in wholesale prices for fuel and mineral raw materials.

The level of wholesale prices for the basic types of fuel and minerals raw materials planned for 1981-1985 will make it possible to ensure the stability of the retail pricing system in the country in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. However, the inevitable price to be paid for this is the understatement of wholesale prices for mineral and raw material resources in comparision with the level of expenditure on their reproduction. Calculations show that prices of petroleum and petroleum products, as well as of iron ore and a number of nonferrous metallic ores, will be particularly understated. This means that wholesale prices will not stimulate savings of these commodities to the necessary extent.

Is there a way out of this objectively contradictory situation? It would seem so. In a number of cases the existing pricing system already makes provision for levying supplementary payments for overexpenditure of a particular resource. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Intensifying Work on Saving and Making Rational Use of Raw Materials, Fuel, Energy and Other Physical Resources," payment for semifinished materials, fuel and energy expended above the norm (limit) must be generated by increasing prices and tariffs. Ultimately, we are dealing here with a different monetary evaluation of one and the same production resource, depending on whether it is expended within or above the norm, that is, essentially, with the introduction of sanctions for overexpenditure of raw materials.

An incentive system -- direct deductions into the economic incentive fund from the above-norm saving of physical resources -- will also be introduced in 1983. But this incentive will not be sufficiently effective, since savings are assessed according to understated prices.

So the question arises: Why not compensate the expenses of enterprises that have achieved above-norm savings of resources at a higher rate than the established wholesale price? The source of the increased payment is clear -- it is will be from payments from enterprises that have expended resources above the norm. In such an event more powerful incentives would appear than is currently the case not only for the fulfillment but also the overfulfillment of targets for providing the national economy with mineral raw materials.

At present, for example, many oilfields have no economic vested interest in introducing secondary or tertiary methods of oil extraction, since the extra fuel obtained would cost more than is "allowed" by the wholesale price level. Dearer it may be, but it is still cheaper than at the oilfields with the worst economic indicators. And if the extra fuel obtained by secondary methods were paid for according to rates close to costs at the worst oilfields, the economic viability of secondary methods would be in accordance with their national economic effectiveness. No less important is the fact that such an accordance would be achieved without raising prices for the bulk of the oil extracted.

The proposed differentiated evaluation of planned and above-plan expenditure and savings of raw materials is a fairly complex economic measure. It would thus be expedient to gain experimental approval for it first and foremost in the case of resources for which prices are understated the most. The discrepancy between the national economic value of a raw material and the level of wholesale prices that has taken shape for this raw material is a problem that is as real as it is complex. And, as is well known, complex problems do not have simple solutions.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON WORKERS' PRODUCTIVITY

PM081459 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 March 1982 carries on its front page a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "Our Working Day." Noting the importance of people's attitudes to their work and pointing out that "the duty of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders and specialists is to struggle more actively for the consolidation of discipline in production," the editorial highlights the role communists should play in creating the correct atmosphere at enterprises and states that fewer conferences and meetings should be held during working hours. It concludes:

"It happens that the departmental ambitions of some economic leaders generate countless local 'systems' for organizing labor and prolonged 'experimentation.' Here universally recognized valuable fragments of 'outside' experience that have been found are frequently ignored.

"The productivity of the working day also depends on the mood in which a person has come to work. If he gets to his enterprise on an overcrowded bus or trolleybus and spends a long time waiting for them, his labor productivity in the first hours of the shift is reduced. It also happens that because services sphere enterprises work a schedule that is inconvenient for the population people are obliged, with administration permission, to leave their jobs earlier than scheduled. This leads to losses of work time. Party, soviet and trade union organs and enterprise leaders must examine the improvement of the sphere of services for working people as a task of paramount importance and remember that proper order in production is created at the plant or factory gates.

"A new working day of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is beginning. Wherever a Soviet person may work -- at a machine tool or in the fields, at a laboratory desk or a drawing board -- he knows that it is on his labor successes, his conscientious execution of his duties and his thrifty expenditure of working time that the fulfillment of the plans for our country's economic and social development depends -- the plans of the party, aimed at a new improvement in the standard of the people's prosperity."

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10-11 MARCH

LD120222 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-11 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 March

Spring has arrived in southern Kazakhstan. Harrowing of areas for spring sowing has begun in Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts. In the Central Asian republics, where lucerne and other fodder crops have already been sown, pulse crops, barley and wheat are being sown. Early, fast-ripening varieties of potatoes are being planted. Cotton, the main crop in these republics, will be sown next. (1200 GMT)

11 March

About half the field acreage in Kokchetavskaya Oblast will be seeded this year with Tselinnaya 21 and Omskaya 9 wheat strains, which yield well in arid regions. To improve forage crops, some 800,000 hectares will receive high-yielding barley strains. This year the oblast is to sell to the state 2.14 million tons of grain. (1200 GMT) Corn sowing has started in southern Turkmeniya. Over 100,000 hectares of irrigated land have been allocated to this valuable fodder crop. Over one-third of this area has been set aside for growing cobs; it is planned to cultivate them on vast plantations, employing industrial technology. (2204 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS WEATHER, CROP STATUS

PM111255 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist A. Strashnaya: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] It is warmer than usual in most of the USSR's European territory. The last 10-day period saw 1-2 degrees above average nearly everywhere; 3-4 degrees above average in the northeast. It was as high as 8-12 degrees in many parts of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, 3-6 degrees in southern oblasts of the Ukraine and 15-20 degrees in South Crimea and southwest Kuban. The snow cover dwindled considerably, disappearing completely in many parts.

In the Western Ukraine there was heavy snow at the end of the 10-day period. Over the remaining part of the USSR's European territory the fields were under more than 15 cm of snow -- more than 50 cm in the north Non-Chernozem Zone. Exceptions are eastern oblasts of the Central-Chernozen Region and southern oblasts of the Volga region, where the snow is less than 10 cm deep. Almost everywhere conditions were satisfactory for overwintering of winter grain crops, perennial grasses and fruit plantations.

The 10-day temperature was near normal in the Transcaucasian republics and 2-3 degrees below normal in Armenia. Most parts had no precipitation. The exceptions were western Georgia and east Azerbaijan, which had 2-10 mm.

Farming regions of West Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan became warmer. The temperature was 3-6 degrees above average; and 7-9 above average in Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya Oblast. However, in most parts the minimum temperature was minus 16-minus 24 degrees. There was little precipitation, so the snow cover was nearly the same as in the previous 10-day period: mainly 11-30 cm. Winter grain crops and perennial grasses are wintering well.

East Siberia remained very mild. The temperature was 5-8 degrees above average and 10-12 degrees above average in east Kranoyarskiy Kray. There was no precipitation except in a few places which had 1-5 mm. In most parts the snow was 11-25 cm deep but only 5-6 cm in southern parts of Buryatskaya ASSR and Chitinskaya Oblast; in some parts there was no snow.

The Central Asian republics became warmer. In most parts the 10-day temperature was near normal. By day it reached 8-10 degrees -- 12-14 in southern parts of Turkmeniya, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan and 17 degrees in places. Near the usual time winter grain crops and alfalfa started growing again, as did vegetation on grazing land. Buds are swelling on apple, cherry, peach, apricot and cherry-plum trees. Field work has begun.

SPACE FACTORY FIRE CLAIMED NOT AFFECTING OUTPUT

NC111412 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The Soviet space programme will not be affected by the catastrophic fire at a Moscow space equipment factory last week, reliable Soviet sources said today.

Officially, nothing has been said of the accident, which destroyed an entire department in the key factory in a western suburb on March 4. But a well-informed source said that the fire broke out in a prototype assembly plant, and would thus not affect the construction schedule of space vessels.

A Soviet source in the industry said informally that the accident would not affect space flights, and that a Franco-Soviet mission planned for June would go ahead on schedule.

The huge blaze was apparently fuelled by large stock of highly inflammable magnesium used for special light alloys.

Judging by eyewitnesses' accounts -- telling of firemen sifting the wreckage for three days -- several dozen people died in the fire and possibly 100 were injured.

Dozens of ambulances ferried the injured to hospital. Witnesses reported 50-metre (yard) flames.

BALTIC CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES EXPLAINED

Estonian Official on Training

LD051240 Tallinn Domestic Service in Russian 1150 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Interview with Colonel Arend Haav, deputy chief of staff of the Estonian Civil Defense Department, by correspondent Juri Sepa; live or recorded -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] The new civil defense training year has started. The Estonian radio again resumes its On Civil Defense Themes broadcast series. We are in the office of the republic's civil defense deputy chief of staff. Colonel Arend Haav, what are the main directions in this training year?

[Answer] The training year in the civil defense system started a month-and-a-half ago. As visits to town and rayon sites in the course of the last weeks and days have shown, everywhere, generally, organizing has been done and a timely start has been made in fulfilling the tasks of the training year. Appropriate training methods meetings, outlining the tasks for the year, have been held. The necessary planning documents have been compiled, test documents provided, and a start has been made in carrying out civil defense training sessions.

Well, what are the main directions in 1982? First of all, naturally, to make regular improvements in the quality of integrated exercises of [civil defense] sites because we are already carrying them out repeatedly. The second main direction is to improve the quality of training sessions of the leading personnel, formations, and of all groups of workers. In addition, a new direction and task is to improve training material supplies and facilities, along with effectively utilizing existing ones, and to improve new complexes of training material supplies and facilities.

The training year started in an organized manner and at the proper time at a number of sites, among them the (Vikero) production association, the Tartu meat combine, the Ulenurme experimental farm, the Parnu Kalur collective fishery, the Raasiku and Halinga rural soviets, the 51st secondary school in Tallinn, the Tallinn central city housing administration and at many other sites in various places in the republic's towns and rayons.

A start has also already been made on carrying out site-integrated exercises. Integrated exercises were carried out especially thoroughly and in a well-prepared, organized manner at the Raasiky rural soviet and Harju Rayon, where Comrade Ernesaks is civil defense head; at the Tallinn housing administration, where the civil defense chief is Enro; on the Saue gardening farm; at the 53rd secondary school; and also at other sites.

However, naturally, some shortcomings were also noticed. At some sites in some rayons a start has not yet been made on training sessions of all training groups, with all categories of inhabitants -- for example, at the Vahenurme Kolkhoz in Parnu Rayon, on the Uheksanda Mai Kolkhoz in Paide Rayon, at the Turi forestry combine, at the (?Uku) production association, and at some other sites.

I will, however, in the training year which has started, pay particular attention to having all tasks of the training year carried out properly.

A new direction to be tackled more thoroughly this year than in previous years is the civil defense preparation of the non-working population -- those citizens who do not work in production or service work. Preparation of this group of inhabitants [words indistinct] is carried out according to the 12-hour program, where the direct organizers of training sessions are the housing offices' organs, those of village and rural soviets, and heads of staffs of those national economy sites, sovkhoz or kolkhoz, which directly control the housing.

The reserves and work experience acquired in previous years have not been used everywhere in raising the preparedness standard of this group of inhabitants.

What does this experience consist of [words indistinct] that in every training year, more correctly before the training year, the lists of names of this group of inhabitants must be made more precise. At the Mustamae housing administration, for example, these lists have been compiled according their address and include the occupants' education, state of health and age.

Practice also shows that training with this group of inhabitants is successful if sufficient attention is paid to the formation of training groups. Usually only the territorial principle is used as the basis. This means training groups of elderly people, invalids, housewives, and so on, are formed on the basis of houses or streets, and in rural rayons on the basis of villages, by taking into account their educational standard, state of health or age. Here, when forming these groups or, where they have already been formed, when correcting the composition of these groups, the aim should be to have in one group, for instance, persons higher and unfinished higher education, in the second group, on the other hand, persons with secondary and unfinished secondary education, in the third group physically sound persons, in the fourth group invalids only, and so on. This allows the efficiency factor in the training to be raised. Of course it also simplifies the training.

Practice also shows that training is successful when concrete work has been done in finding training group leaders, in confirming them and in developing them. Leaders for these training groups have to be found among retired and reserve officers, among labor and war veterans, among the workers of housing bodies and executive committees. In addition, people's deputies, representatives of civil defense services and staffs, and, especially in rural rayons, pupils of secondary school senior classes could be leaders of training groups. In the work as leaders of groups in rural rayons could also be included cultural and educational workers, library workers, house of culture workers, schoolteachers, and so on.

But group leaders require continuous support and assistance from housing bodies and from the executive committees of local soviets and from civil defense staffs.

Attention should also be paid to the time chosen for the lessons and training sessions -- either on a working day, if it is possible to attend, or at the end of a working day, when working family members have already arrived.

And, naturally, for the training of this category of inhabitants to be carried out, it is necessary to provide the necessary training material supplies and facilities, for which appropriate training classrooms, training points, protective buildings and literature are needed. Nor should current civil defense films be forgotten, they can be chosen from the civil defense film catalogue recently published by the Cinema Committee.

By improving organizational work and with the utilization of acquired experience in 1982, there is a real possibility to appreciably increase the quality of preparation of all other inhabitants and, especially, of the non-working inhabitants, and also to conduct the next step in civil defense preparedness and in realizing the tasks in an organized manner in 1982.

[Question] Last year Estonian radio arranged a civil defense quiz. Comrade Haav, what do you think -- would holding such a quiz in the current year be useful?

[Answer] It was very pleasing that the Estonian radio carried out last year such an interesting event, because, as a member of the adjudicators, I personally became convinced of the very active participation of the inhabitants in this kind of undertaking.

We received so many letters with many replies, many of which were very thorough and pertment. Naturally, based on this, it would be greatly appreciated if this year and in the following years the Estonian radio would continue to hold such events. When the questions chosen supplement the contents of the existing programs, and thus inspire listeners to search for supplementary literature, it is a great benefit to the civil defense system. This would also be interesting to listeners, and a welcome undertaking in every way.

[Announcer] The next civil defense broadcast will be on the air on 26 February and then, good listeners, we will offer to you the first question of the radio quiz to be solved.

Lithuanian on Protective Devices

LD111020 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1231 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Talk by civil defense worker (Ionas Ionovich Raskavicius]

[Text] The provision of civil defense group personnel, workers and staff and the whole population with personal protection and its timely and effective use occupies an important place in the overall complex of civil defense measures. Personal means of protection are intended to protect a person against radioactive and poisonous substances, and against bacteriological weapons. They can be categorized into protection for respiratory organs and for the skin. According to their function, personal means of protection can be filtering or isolating types. Filtration means that the air necessary to support life activity of the human organism is cleansed of harmful additives in passing through the means of protection. The isolating type completely isolate the human organism from the environment using materials which are impermeable by air and the harmful additions to it. Personal means of protection can be industrially manufactured or the simpler devices made by the population themselves.

The accumulation of the required quantities of personal means of protection made by industry and the timely preparation of the simpler ones is a matter of particular importance for heads of national economic establishments. Manufactured means of personal protection are supplied to national economic establishments in centralized fashion and are intended for nonmilitary formations of civil defense, workers and staff. According to the regulations on the procedure for supplying personal means of protection, the defense preparations headquarters of an enterprise calculates the requirements for them, proceeding from the norms for supplying them both to (?nonmilitary) groups and to the entire complement of workers and staff, and applies to higher organs of civil defense and for the necessary supply.

The organization of storage of the personal means of protection is a very important measure. Storage places should be as close as possible to the place of work of an establishment's workers and staff and, when necessary, the handing out of these means must be effected in the shortest time. If personal means of protection are currently in general storage, they should be distributed to each shop or departments. Storage conditions should meet the requirements for storage of this property, and should ensure its good technical working order. All the property must be periodically examined and faults eliminated promptly. When the threat of enemy attack is announced, the entire population should be provided promptly with personal means of protection and should keep them ready.

The personnel of civil defense groups at national economic establishments and all workers and staff receive personal means of protection directly at their enterprises.

In the absence of gas masks to protect respiratory organs at enterprises, gas masks and respirators intended for protection from harmful gases which are provided for certain production processes, as well as antidust [word indistinct] masks may be used. Remaining members of the population not engaged in the productive sphere are provided with gas masks according to where they live. The responsibility for supplying gas masks to the nonworking population lies with municipal housing services. Housing services must carry out a lot of preparatory work, designate the nonworking population in the housing sector, make a register of sites for handing out gas masks and special protective (?clothing) and decide where they are to be, record the necessary equipment for distribution points, and appoint persons responsible for acquiring, supplying, and distributing the personal means of protection.

In conditions of the threat of an enemy attack, gas masks should be kept at the workplace, or, for the nonworking population, carried on the person.

ALTUNIN INTERVIEWED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING

PM061535 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 7 signed to press 18 February 1982 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word V. Rabichev interview entitled "School of Courage" with army General A.T. Altunin, chief of USSR civil defense and USSR deputy minister of defense. After touching on his recently published book of wartime reminiscences entitled "Story of an Uneasy Youth" [Povest O Trevozhnoy Molodosti], the general goes on to describe the courage of civil defense troops in civil emergencies and an incident on an airborne landing exercise during the Zapad-81 maneuver.

When asked to describe how high moral and combat qualities are developed in young people, General Altunin replied: "We have a carefully elaborated system of servicemen's moral and psychological training. It embraces a number of specific ways and methods which take account of the special features of a serviceman's service and his profession. Certain methods are used for the volitional tempering of a member of an airborne landing force, others for a tankmen, and yet others for a submariner -- it is impossible to describe them all here. But there are general principles. Above all, military education is based on the constant concern of commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations for shaping ideological conviction and communist consciousness in the motherland's armed defenders. During the 64 years that our armed forces have existed the high consciousness of fighters and commanders has been one of the chief sources of the Soviet servicemen's mass heroism. And this mighty source operates today and will always operate!

"Our glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions exert a tremendous influence on youth. Our army is constantly brought up on these traditions, on inspiring examples of heroism and courage. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's splendid books 'Reminiscences,' 'Malaya Zemlya,' 'Rebirth' and 'Virgin Lands' are of inestimable significance for the spiritual shaping and development of our youth. They inspiredly tell of the people's glorious labor and military traditions and provide countless examples of unshakable loyalty to duty.

"It should also be said that education and training in the army and navy are always closely interlinked and constantly complement each other, and it cannot be otherwise! A person most frequently feels timid and confused when he is badly trained and when he encounters something incomprehensible and unexpected. And, on the contrary, if a soldier has mastered his specialty and is capable of foreseeing the situation in which he will have to act -- if, for example, he knows what weapons and what tactics the enemy might use in battle -- then he will act confidently, decisively and boldly. This is convincingly evidenced by the experience of the last war, of which we make extensive use."